

What Do You Pay for Bedding Livestock Cars?

See
p. 23

Vol. 77

No. 24

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CHICAGO AND NEW YORK

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Directions
on p. 28



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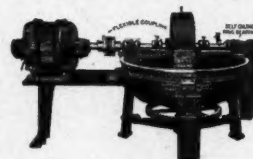
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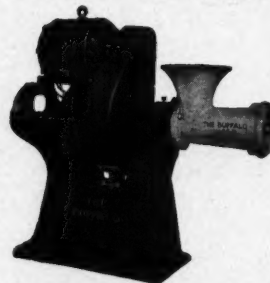
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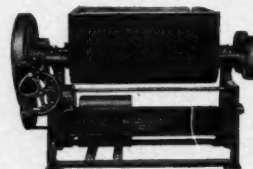
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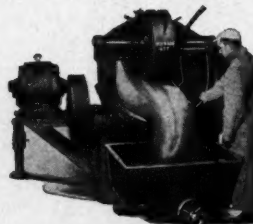
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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS

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Chicago and New York, December 10, 1927

No. 24

Charges for Bedding Live Stock Cars

Some Railroads Ask Higher Rates Than Those Found Reasonable by Interstate Commerce Commission

How much are you paying for bedding in livestock cars, Mr. Packer?

Do you check your bills to see that you are getting the rates prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Most railroads are charging these rates, but some are not. **Check up and see how much you are paying.**

Almost all packers have livestock shipped to them, either from the central markets or some country concentration point.

In either case an arrangement must be made for bedding the cars, so that the animals may retain their footing while in transit.

At times the charge for this service has been all out of proportion to the value of the service rendered. The minimum amount of bedding, the duty of both packer and shipper in arranging bedding, and the charge the road has a right to make—all these have been subjects of controversy for a long time.

Interstate Commerce Ruling.

Finally the Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that bedding to the extent of one-half inch of sand or two bales of hay or straw per deck was reasonable. The charge for this to be made by the railroad should be \$1.00 for a single deck car and \$1.50 for a double deck car.

Where larger quantities of bedding are desired than the minimum specified, and where this is furnished and placed in the car by the carrier, a charge of \$1.00 for a single deck and \$1.50 for a double deck shall be made for each additional inch of sand or less. For each additional bale of hay a charge of 75c was found reasonable.

If packers are paying more than this they have been overcharged.

While the Interstate Commerce Commission did not require that the

railroads publish these rates, most roads comply with them.

It would seem reasonable that any packer shipping over roads charging him more would be justified in changing his carrier, transferring his business to the road complying with the rules of the Commission.

The history of bedding and bedding charge controversies from October, 1919, to date has been reviewed by a traffic expert in close touch with the situation. Bedding provisions and charges during this period are also reviewed, and the status of the case is brought down to the present, with the duties of the roads and the charges they have a right to make given in detail in the following article.

Bedding Live Stock Cars

By Joseph A. Daniels.

We are now entering upon the season when the bedding of livestock cars presents its most troublesome and vexatious

Packer Shippers Note!

Don't pay more than \$1.00 for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. of sand in a single deck livestock car, or more than \$1.50 for the same thickness of sand in a double deck car.

Don't pay more than \$1.00 for 2 bales of hay or straw in a single deck car, or more than \$1.50 for this much hay or straw on each deck of a double deck car.

In either case the railroad furnishes the bedding and puts it in the car.

Where extra bedding is required, it is charged for at a proportional rate.

Any packer paying more than these rates is being overcharged.

Some packers have paid as much as \$7.00 a car for bedding. Every packer should see that he is not paying too much.

problems. From the beginning of Autumn, until Spring is well advanced, constant disputes arise between carriers and shippers, and this has been the case for more than eight years.

After this matter had been before the Interstate Commerce Commission in several cases, that body finally announced a set of regulations designed to end these disputes for all time. But certain carriers, which have been the leaders in trying to collect improper charges from the shippers, have ignored the suggestions of the Commission, so that these disputes seem destined to continue.

Early Bedding Rules.

Prior to October, 1919, the railroads operating in Southwestern territory and the territory west of the Missouri River published in their tariffs bedding rules which provided that the carriers would furnish bedding and place it in the cars without charge to the shipper, and when the shipper furnished the bedding and placed it in the cars the carriers would pay him 25c per car. At the Missouri River markets the carriers always furnished a car that was properly bedded, and made no charge against the shipper for bedding.

In other words, the railroads operating in this territory included the cost of bedding cars in their freight rates.

In the territory East of the Missouri River many of the carriers had interpreted bedding of cars to be merely an operating problem, the same as repairing their cars, and many tariffs made no provision for the assessment of a charge. As a general matter in that territory the rates were not constructed with a view to including therein the cost of bedding cars.

On October 19, 1919, in compliance with instructions and authority from the Director General of Railroads, there was published by all carriers subject to federal control the following rules:

1. Cars to be loaded with live stock, in carloads, must be provided with suitable bedding.
2. Where the shipper performs the

service, no charge will be made by the carriers.

3. Where the service is performed by the carrier, the charge shall be \$1.00 per single deck car and \$1.50 per double deck car.

Rules Result in Controversy.

The publication of this rule led to endless controversies, due to the fact that the carriers interpreted them one way, while the general shipper's interpretation was altogether different.

For example, the carriers contended it was the duty of the shipper to see the car was suitably bedded before the animals were loaded, while the shippers contended it was the duty of the carriers to furnish a car suitably bedded.

The carriers frequently required the shippers to pay more than the tariff charge of \$1.00 or \$1.50 per car. This condition arose at points where cars were bedded at public stock-yards, and the stock-yards company assessed a charge in excess of the railroad tariff charge.

Under such circumstances the railroads passed the stock-yards company bedding charge on to the shipper, and oftentimes the shipper would have to pay bedding charges as much as \$7.00 per car.

In addition, this rule resulted in shippers West of the Missouri River paying a double bedding charge, in that the live-stock rate they were paying had long included the cost of bedding, and at the same time the railroads charged them \$1.00 or \$1.50 in addition to the freight rate.

Orders Cars Suitably Bedded.

These facts formed the basis of a complaint filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission on August 23, 1921, by the National Live Stock Exchange, known as The National Live Stock Exchange vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., et al., I. C. C. Docket 13107, and the commission on June 9, 1923, in their decision reported, in 80 I. C. C. 747, found:

1. It was the duty of the carrier to furnish a stock car suitably bedded.
2. That the carriers should not charge more than their tariff published charge (\$1.00 or \$1.50) for "suitable bedding" and directed the carriers to refund all overcharges.
3. That the bedding charge of (\$1.00 or \$1.50) was unreasonable as applied to those railroads that included the cost of bedding in their freight rate.
4. That the record did not comprehensively show which of the carriers had and which had not included the costs in their freight rates.
5. Ordered further hearings as to the right of shipper to reparation, at which time the Western carriers would be given an opportunity to show which included the cost of bedding in their rate and which did not.

Later Rulings by Commission.

The railroads strenuously objected to the Commission's findings that, "it was the duty of the carriers to furnish a car

suitably bedded," and submitted a petition requesting that the case be reopened, which petition the commission granted. The case was reopened and reargued and the Commission on January 14, 1924, in their decision reported in 87 I. C. C. 157, affirmed their original opinion.

The question as to the right to reparation on shipments over the lines of railroads which included the cost of bedding in their freight rate was decided on February 2, 1926, reported in 107 I. C. C. 512, and the commission stated that "it is impossible from the record to ascertain which of the carriers did or did not include the cost of bedding in the freight rate," and held the rule for bedding stock cars was not unreasonable for application on all the railroads. In this regard it reversed the findings in the former report, 80 I. C. C. 747, and denied reparation.

Eastern Roads Increase Tariffs.

While these proceedings were still pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission the Eastern carriers filed tariffs to become effective January 1, 1925, which proposed new rules governing the bedding of cars at points in that territory lying east of the Mississippi River, on and north of the Ohio River and west of Pittsburgh and Buffalo, generally known as "Central Freight Association Territory."

The rules which the carriers proposed provided:

1. Cars to be loaded with live-stock, in car loads, must be provided with suitable bedding to enable the animals to retain their footing.
2. Sand or similar material of a depth of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of one inch or approximately 100 lbs. of hay or straw per deck properly spread will be considered suitable bedding.
3. The carrier does not hold itself out to furnish bedding of a different kind than, nor in excess of the foregoing, but will furnish double or triple bedding where prior arrangement has been made.
4. When carrier performs the service and furnishes the material, the charge for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 100 pounds of hay or straw per deck, will be \$1.00 for single decks and \$1.50 for double decks. When $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 200 pounds of hay or straw per deck is furnished the charge will be \$2.00 for single decks and \$3.00 for double decks. When $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 300 lbs. of hay or straw per deck is furnished, the charge will be \$3.00 for single decks and \$4.50 for double decks.
5. At public stock yards, where cars are bedded by stock yards company, and the material furnished exceeds $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 100 pounds of hay or straw per deck, the charge will be as provided in tariffs of stock yards company; except where shipper orders cars, (specifying the amount of bedding to be furnished), prior to 9:00 a.m. preceding the day the stock is to be loaded.
6. Where shipper furnishes the bedding

and places it in the cars, no charge will be made by the carrier.

What Roads Tried to Do.

It will be noted that the railroads wanted to eliminate their common-carrier obligation to furnish suitable bedding by substituting therefor an obligation to place in the car not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 100 pounds of hay or straw per deck.

And where this was not sufficient they wanted to force shippers to finish out the bedding themselves, or secure through the carrier the completion of the bedding from private concerns under no obligation to furnish it, and at charges not subject to regulation. Further, the carriers wanted to increase their charge for suitable bedding from \$1.00 and \$1.50 to \$3.00 and \$4.50 per car.

As might be expected, these drastic changes in the rules and the increases in the charge brought forth many protests from live stock shippers, which resulted in the Interstate Commerce Commission ordering the tariffs suspended.

The Commission held hearings to ascertain the reasonableness of the rules, and on May 5, 1925, in I. & S. Docket 2302 reported in 98 I. C. C. 323, found that the changes in the rules were not justified and ordered the suspended tariffs cancelled.

The cancellation of these rules made applicable the same old set of rules initiated by the Director General on October 19, 1919, and placed the shippers in the same predicament as before.

New Proposals of Eastern Roads.

Due to the decided difference of opinion as to the application of the bedding rules, complaints and controversies increased and finally in September, 1926, both Eastern and Western railroads filed tariffs proposing new bedding rules and charges. The rules and charges the eastern railroads proposed provided:

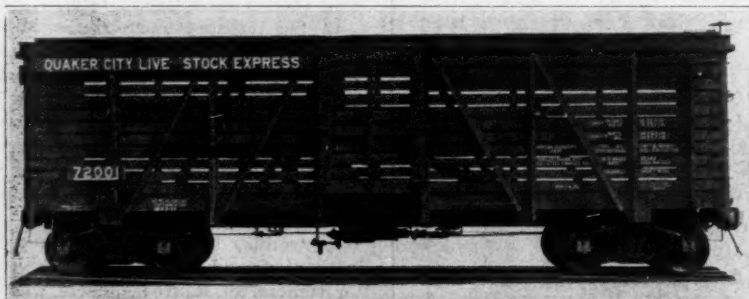
1. To enable the animals to retain their footing, cars to be loaded with live stock, in carloads, must be provided with bedding consisting of sand or equivalent material of a depth of approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch per deck or approximately 100 pounds of hay or straw properly spread.
2. When the carrier performs the service and furnishes the material, the charge for $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 100 lbs. of hay or straw per deck will be \$1.50 for single deck cars and \$2.75 for double deck.
3. Where the shipper requested the carrier to furnish material in excess of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of sand, or 100 lbs. of hay or straw per deck, the charge would be:
 - a. For $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of sand or 200 pounds of hay or straw per deck, \$2.75 for single deck cars and \$4.50 for double deck cars.
 - b. For $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch of sand or 300 pounds of hay or straw per deck, \$3.75 for single deck cars and \$6.00 for double deck cars.
 - c. For 1 inch of sand or 400 lbs. of hay or straw per deck, \$4.50 for single deck cars and \$7.50 for double deck.
4. When shipper furnishes the material and places it in the car, no charge would be made by the carrier.

Proposals Made by Western Roads.

The rules and charges the Western railroads proposed provided:

1. To enable animals to retain a firm footing, the floors of cars into which stock is to be loaded must be bedded with sand, hay or straw, or materials of a similar nature.
2. One inch or less of sand for each deck, or hay or straw not to exceed two bales for single deck and three bales for double deck will be placed on the car floors.
3. The charges for such material and the service will be:
 - a. When shipper furnishes material and places it in the cars no charge.

(Continued on page 32.)



SINGLE-DECK LIVESTOCK CAR AND RATES WHICH SHOULD BE CHARGED.

Such cars should be bedded with sand, hay or straw.

The charge for furnishing the bedding and putting it in the car does not exceed \$1.00. If the car has two decks the charge is \$1.50.

These prices have been found reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission for sufficient bedding to enable animals to keep on their feet while in transit.

Solving Problems in Meat Industry

Study, Investigation and Research Giving Industry Facts of Value and Bettering Many Plant Methods

In the meat packing industry methods and processes differ widely in different plants. And while it is possible that a result may be arrived at from a number of directions, it is not probable that all of these methods are equally economical and efficient.

These differences of opinion among operating men on methods and processes are indications of the need for research, investigation and study to find out the best ways of doing things in the meat plant.

The subjects that might be given attention along these lines are without number. But a start has been made and that there has been considerable progress is indicated in the activities of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice and Research of the Institute of American Meat Packers, which has this work in hand.

Subjects investigated by this committee and its sub-committees during the year covered a wide range. Among them were lard storage, handling smoked meats, coal consumption per hog processed, items of supplies and equipment, cork insulation, rat extermination, ham souring and meat canning.

Among the interesting facts disclosed in the committee's report is that during its investigation of chilling in hot hog coolers information came to light indicating that there is reason to believe that a part of the ham souring trouble is due to irregular chilling.

The report of the committee of the year's activities follows. It is interesting not only because it outlines the many problems being studied, but because it also gives facts on what has been done and what is being done to gather facts about methods, processes, equipment and supplies.

Studying Plant Practices

By R. F. Eagle, Chairman.

The organization of the work of the Department of Packinghouse Practice and Research into four divisions, each under the supervision of a special Sub-Committee, has been continued through the past year. These committees are:

Sub-Committee on Recording, R. F. Eagle, Chairman.

Sub-Committee on Experimentation, H. J. Koenig, Chairman.

Sub-Committee on Standardization, W. H. Kammert, Chairman.

Sub-Committee on Packinghouse Practice, S. C. Frazee, Chairman.

Reports of the work during the year of each of the Sub-Committees are being submitted by the individual chairmen.

Bulletins have been prepared under the direction of the Committees and issued to the membership. These bulletins have covered subjects such as Lard Storage, Smoked Meat Handling, Prize Contest

Rules, Abstracts of Winning Entries in 1926 Prize Contest, Magnetic Separators, Rump Bone Saws, Standardization of Cheese Cloth, Muslin, Packinghouse Brushes, Roper, Twines, Wrapping Papers for Smoked Meats, and Specifications for One-Ton Open Express Bodies.

Interest in Prize Contest Stimulated.

Much time has been devoted to stimulating interest in the annual Prize Contest. Each of the contestants in the 1926 Prize Contest received a personal letter, giving the results of the Contest and the reasons why their particular contribution had not qualified for prize money. In addition, some of the more meritorious of the entries which did not receive prizes were given Certificates of Merit.

Many inquiries have come from members asking for further information regarding particular entries. In each case, with the consent of the contestant, the director has either furnished the information direct, or placed the inquirer in communication with the contestant.

The entries covered a wide range of problems such as automatic hog duckers, devices for fitting lids to friction-top pails, automatic door closers, meat loaf stuffing devices, sanitary hooks for fancy meats, improvements for dehairing machines, feeding attachments for hashers, bacon skinning machines, and smoked meat washing machines.

The director of the Department of Packinghouse Practice and Research has

collected data regarding the use of coal per head of live stock killed in different plants. This data revealed such a wide variation in the use of coal that a bulletin was issued to the members, calling their attention to the opportunities for saving in their coal bills.

Coal Saving Investigations.

As a result of this bulletin, some of the members investigated the conditions in their plants, and have made important changes which have resulted in reducing their coal consumption. One of the members participating in the survey suggested that another survey be made to determine the amount of water being used by the industry. These data are now being collected.

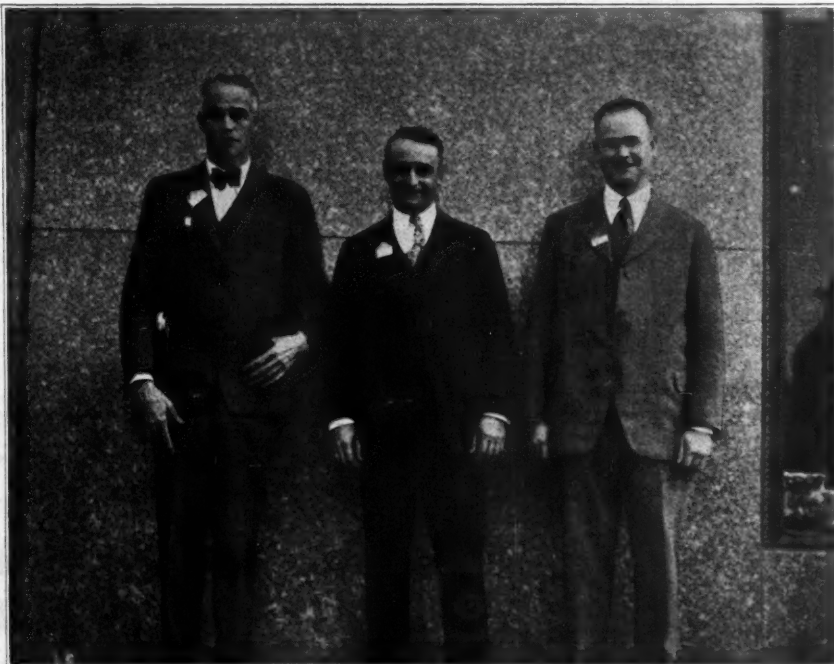
The director has aided the Institute of Meat Packing in the development of the Home Study Courses in Packinghouse Superintendency and Manufacturing Operations. Many favorable comments have been received from students taking these courses regarding the benefits they have received from them.

The director, during the year, attended Sectional meetings at Des Moines, St. Louis, Nashville, Pittsburgh, New York City, Dallas, San Francisco and Denver, and gave talks outlining the work of the Department. Assistance was given the local chairmen in arranging the programs and in developing attendance. The programs included many talks of a practical nature and proved very interesting and instructive to those attending.

Uniform Chilling Studied.

An investigation has been made of the uniformity of chilling in hot hog coolers. The results of this investigation have been made available to the membership upon request. There seems some reason to believe that a portion of the ham souring troubles is due to irregular chilling.

The director, in company with the director of the Department of Scientific Research, has made surveys of various plants, and aided packers in operating difficulties they have encountered. Outside



THREE OF THE PRIZE IDEA WINNERS IN INSTITUTE CONTEST.

Left to right: D. C. Neel, pork superintendent, Swift & Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; M. A. Watson, plant superintendent, Swift & Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. L. Ingram, Chicago plant, Swift & Company. Other prize winners were shown in the October 29 issue of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

members visiting Chicago have been assisted by the Department in meeting manufacturers of equipment in which they were interested, and in seeing such equipment in actual operation.

Some of the more distant members of the Institute have requested information upon highly technical subjects, such as sewage disposal. In such cases, considerable time has been spent in the collection of the information so that the member might have available the latest practice. This service enables members to carry on a quiet preliminary investigation without interference from interested manufacturers or promoters.

Members Helped with Problems.

Other members contemplating the remodeling of departments, such as a change from wet to dry rendering, have obtained the department's views prior to making a final decision.

The department has had visits from consulting engineers employed by members. These engineers have found the information available at the Institute of aid to them in their service to their client.

The Department has continued to cooperate with other departments, especially with the Department of Scientific Research and the Institute Equipment and Supply Company (rounding out the work of the Institute as a whole). The latter has utilized the services of the Department for technical advice regarding purchases.

Supplementary reports have been prepared for the Institute Service Laboratory to accompany their analyses, to enable members to interpret them to the best advantage.

Foreign developments such as the handling of boraxed meats, quick freezing methods, and methods of dispatching live stock have also been closely checked, and compared with American methods.

Committee on Packinghouse Practice and Research.

R. F. Eagle, Chairman.

H. J. Koenig, Vice-Chairman.

Report of Sub-Committee on Experimentation

By H. J. Koenig, Chairman.

Most of the work of this Sub-Committee has been carried on by correspondence. This has been necessary on account of the difficulty of holding meetings which Sub-Committee members outside of Chicago would be able to attend. However, the work of the Sub-Committee lends itself very well to active participation by correspondence.

Much cooperative experimental work has been done. The general procedure has been to solicit volunteers from among the Sub-Committee members for making specific experiments. Whenever their reports are favorable, the director approaches members of the Institute with a



DR. R. F. EAGLE.
Chairman Committee on Packinghouse Practice and Research.

view to further cooperative work. In this way, very valuable data have been collected.

Examples of such work are: The testing of the merits of certain safety appliances upon meat and fat hashers, the results obtained from various types of sausage and boiled ham cooking chambers, and results obtained from the use of lard-filling machines, bacon skinning devices, automatic meat loaf fillers, automatic sausage linking machines, bacon slicers, rump bone saws, and recording thermometers for refrigerator cars.

For obvious reasons, the results of this work can not be given to the membership in bulletin form, but the information has been available to individual members upon request, and many of them have utilized this service.

Cork Insulation Studied.

The subject of proper erection and protection of cork insulation has been given a great deal of consideration by the Sub-Committee. Various methods are under observation, and as soon as definite conclusions have been reached a bulletin upon the subject will be issued to the membership. In addition, the merits of new types of insulation—possible competitors of cork—have been investigated. Trial installations of such materials are being checked. Here again, as soon as definite conclusions are obtainable, the results will be furnished to members in bulletins. It is hardly necessary to state here that the subject of installation and maintenance of insulation is one of the most serious problems confronting the packer.

Early in the year, the Institute's Execu-

tive Committee made an appropriation of \$5,000 to be expended in the development of more efficient methods of dispatching live stock. The expenditure of this money was placed under the direction of the Sub-Committee on Experimentation. The Sub-Committee obtained the services of a consulting engineer. This engineer met with the Sub-Committee and later, after a survey of our present methods, made some recommendations which are now being developed. As the recommendations involve a rather radical departure from our customary methods of handling and dispatching live stock, the establishing of their feasibility has been rather slow. The Sub-Committee devoted a small portion of the grant of \$5,000 to aiding an inventor in perfecting a new type of cattle knocker. Work on this knocker is still in progress. The Sub-Committee is following closely the results obtained from electrical knockers being experimented with in Germany.

The Sub-Committee is making, from time to time, practical tests of various paints compounded to meet special packinghouse conditions. These include paints for application to damp cooler walls, and for use in rooms filled with food products susceptible to the usual paint odors. From necessity, these tests must be carried on for some time before definite conclusions can be reached.

Door Closing Devices.

A number of devices for automatically opening and shutting cooler doors are being observed in the plants of Sub-Committee members. Some of the simpler of these devices undoubtedly will be found very useful and practical. Some of these devices have come to the attention of the Sub-Committee as entries in the annual Prize Contests. The Sub-Committee makes it a practice to try out and develop, if necessary, any meritorious ideas presented in these contests. This is done without infringing in any way upon the rights of the contestants who enter the ideas.

The Sub-Committee at present is investigating the possibilities of a scale for automatically recording the weights of hot hogs and hot beef carcasses as they pass from the killing floors to the coolers. This scale, if found practical, will save considerable labor in the scaling of carcasses and, at the same time, eliminate possibilities of error.

The Sub-Committee, as in previous years, has aided in the preparation of replies to inquiries from members regarding new equipment or machinery.

Two of the most recent inquiries have to do with the merits of a beef straightener used to straighten the loins in hot beef carcasses and the results from washing necks of hogs and beef with high pressure streams of water.

Sub-Committee on Experimentation.

H. J. Koenig, Chairman.

C. P. Barnett	William H. Patrick
Jay E. Decker	W. F. Schludenberg
A. D. Donnell	H. M. Shulman
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(To be continued.)

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Treasurer—Henry Neuhoff, Neuhoff Packing Co.,
Nashville, Tenn.

Chairman of Institute Plan Commission—Thos. E.
Wilson, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

Central Administrative Committee—Oscar G. Mayer,
ex-officio, Oscar Mayer & Co., Inc., Chicago; Thos. E.
Wilson, Wilson & Co., Chicago; G. F. Swift, Swift &
Company, Chicago; F. Edson White, Armour and
Company, Chicago; Jay E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker
& Sons, Mason City, Ia.; A. T. Rohe, Rohe & Brother,
New York, N. Y.

Directors—For three years: Charles E. Horrick, Bren-
nan Packing Co., Chicago; G. F. Swift, Swift & Co.,
Chicago; Elmore M. Schroth, The J. & F. Schroth
Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. E. Denny, St. Louis
Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.; John E.
Kingshan, Kingshan & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. For two
years: J. E. Decker, Jacob E. Decker & Sons, Mason
City, Ia.; F. Edson White, Armour and Company,
Chicago; R. T. Keefe, Hennesberry & Company, Ar-
kansas City, Kans.; J. W. Rath, Rath Packing Co.,
Waterloo, Ia.; S. T. Nash, Cleveland Provision Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio. For one year: A. T. Rohe, Rohe &
Brother, New York City; T. P. Breslin, Standard
Packing Co., Los Angeles, Calif.; W. F. Schlumberger,
Wm. Schlumberger-T. J. Kurlle Co., Baltimore, Md.;
Thomas E. Wilson, Wilson & Co., Chicago.

Quality Hogs Worth More

The packing industry needs a better
average hog, and some packers are willing
to encourage the production of higher
yielding hogs. In the past such encourage-
ment has usually taken the form of im-
proved breeding practices which have had
a more or less widespread influence.

Perhaps one of the most direct methods
of encouragement is in the payment of a
premium for quality hogs. In this belief
one packer recently made out his check
for a bunch of hogs for one-half cent a
pound more than he had agreed to pay for
the live animals.

In sending it to the commission com-
pany making the sale, he said that the
hogs had killed out a quality that far sur-
passed any his company had received
through that commission firm. The packer
wanted the bonus passed on to the pro-
ducer as an incentive for him to raise
more hogs of that quality.

The name of the producer was also re-
quested in order that he might be com-
municated with and a further effort made
to encourage him in his hog production.

Although the belief has been general
that it was easier to tell how hogs will
dress out than to know what is under a
steer's hide, the fallacy of this idea has
been proved. Hogs are often very deceiv-
ing as to their cut-out value, and a care-
ful study of yields will show that there is
great variation in carcasses on the rail.
This variation, not visible in the live ani-
mals, is frequently inversely proportional
to the price paid for the hogs.

Anything within reason that will en-
courage farmers to increase their produc-
tion of high yielding hogs is worthy of
consideration by the packer.

A World Meat Congress

Of considerable interest to the meat
trade as a whole is the proposal made re-
cently by Honorio Pueryrredon, ambas-
sador from the Argentine, to W. M. Jar-
dine, Secretary of Agriculture, that an in-
ternational meat congress be held.

The proposal has been taken under ad-
visement by Secretary Jardine, and that
he is favorable to the suggestion is indi-
cated by his recent comment.

"The idea as proposed to me," Secre-
tary Jardine said, "is to hold a congress
to lay plans to inform the world that meat
is still good to eat.

"We have dairy congresses and radio
congresses. And I see no reason why we
shouldn't have a meat congress. There is
no harm in the proposal to fight to keep
meat in its old position on world markets
and to tell consumers how good a juicy
beefsteak really is."

For some time the opinion has been
growing in the meat trade that an educa-
tional campaign to put and keep the merits
of meat as a food before the people would
be very much worth while.

If meat has been displaced in part in
public favor by other foods it is not be-
cause these other products offer more food
value per dollar than does meat. Rather,
the manufacturers of these other foods
have taken the trouble and made the in-
vestments to get the facts on their foods
to the public.

Wrong impressions regarding meats
have been created in the minds of many
people, but this had been due not so much
to what has been said about other foods
as what has remained unsaid about meat.

Dollar for dollar there are few foods
that can compare with meat when food
value, palatability and digestibility are con-
sidered. The problem is not one of build-
ing a case for meat but rather of making
the facts about meat known generally.

It is to be hoped that the meat congress
as proposed will materialize, and that out
of it will come some practical plan for
carrying out the idea suggested.

Reducing Handling Costs

Inter-department transportation might
well be given more attention in a great
many meat packing plants.

Today the hand truck is in almost uni-
versal use for moving products and sup-
plies from one part of a plant to another.

The hand truck probably will always
find a place in the meat plant. It has its
uses and fits in well to supplement other
means of moving product. But to depend
on it to the exclusion of other means of
transportation is to neglect to make sav-
ings that are very much worth while.

Nor does this apply to the large plant
exclusively. Human effort never can be
as efficient in transportation as are grav-
ity, steam and electricity. Gravity and
power conveyors, tractors, hoists and
other devices are made in many designs
and sizes to meet packing plant transpor-
tation needs, from the boiler room to the
shipping department.

It is not a matter of finding equipment
and devices to do the work, but rather of
choosing that which best fits into particu-
lar conditions. With labor as high as it is
the elimination of it wherever possible is
desirable.

A study of plant transportation routes
and conveying and handling machinery
would reveal many opportunities for elimi-
nating expenses, speeding up processing
operations and increasing the efficiency of
machines by bringing material to them
without delay and removing it promptly.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

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Making Sausage in Oil

Sausage in oil is a popular product, particularly among Southerners, but has to be prepared so as to withstand climate and handling. The following inquiry comes from a packer in the South:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We are having calls for sausage in oil, and inasmuch as we have been advised that this product has to be handled very carefully, we are writing to ask your advice as to whether or not a retort is essential in the manufacture of this product?

It is true there is a good demand for this brand of sausage in the South and it is necessary to exercise care in manufacturing it.

The following formula and instructions are given as a guide to the manufacturer of sausage in oil:

Meat:

- 50 lbs. beef cheeks
- 20 lbs. beef or pork hearts
- 10 lbs. ox lips
- 10 lbs. palate meat
- 10 lbs. pork cheek meat

Seasoning:

- 2 lbs. cereal
- 3 lbs. salt (if meats are fresh)
- 3 oz. nitrate of soda (if meats are fresh)
- 1 oz. ground black pepper
- 2 oz. Cayenne pepper
- 2 oz. ginger

It is not essential to cure the meats; either cured or fresh meats may be used. Grind all meats through the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plate of hashing machine; then put in mixer and mix thoroughly for about 5 minutes, adding not to exceed 10 lbs. crushed ice to every 100 lbs. meat. Also add the seasoning when mixing.

After meat is thoroughly mixed, stuff in medium hog casings or sheep casings, as desired, and link in 40-inch lengths.

After the product is stuffed allow it to hang in manufacturing room or natural temperature until it is thoroughly dried off. Then take to smokehouse, and smoke with either hard wood or gas and hardwood sawdust.

Start the temperature at about 150 to 160 degs. F. for the first two hours, and, when the desired smoked color is obtained, gradually raise smokehouse temperature for the next hour or hour and a half up to 170 to 180 degs. F.

The product must be thoroughly baked in the smokehouse. When finished, remove from smokehouse and do not cook, as this is injurious, but allow it to remain in natural temperatures until thoroughly cooled and dried off. Do not put this smoked product in cooler temperatures.

This product is packed on a basis of 45 lbs. of sausage and oil to every 50 lb. can. This would mean about 35 lbs. of sausage and 10 lbs. of oil. The small cans are packed 17 lbs. per can, both sausage and oil, or about 17 lbs. net sausage and oil.

In other words, fill the cans to full capacity with sausage, and then fill with hot oil at a temperature of 175 degs. F.

The safest and surest way is to install

retorts for processing this product after putting in cans. This is the only safe procedure in handling a product to be shipped to other climates.

The product should remain in the retort for about one hour and forty minutes at a temperature of 240 degs.

Chilling Beef for Boning

How long does it take for boning cattle—heavy bulls and cows—to chill before they are boned out, ground and put in cure? A Western sausagemaker wants to know if this can be done in less than 36 to 48 hours. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would like your opinion on beef killed one day, boned out the next day, the meat ground through the one-inch plate and put in cure. Is this interval of time between killing and putting in cure long enough for meat that is to go into sausage?

Our coolers are kept at about 38 degs. and it is my opinion that bulls and heavy cows do not chill through in from 18 to 24 hours sufficient to bone out, grind and put in cure. I think 36 to 48 hours would be better.

Either beef or pork that is put in cure before it is chilled properly does not turn out well. It has a "choked" smell that cannot be eliminated and this odor can be noticed readily in the finished product.

This inquirer's trouble is as he suspects. Heavy carcasses cannot be chilled sufficiently in 24 hours to go into cure. Heavy animals should be chilled 36 to 48 hours before being boned and the chill room should be held at a temperature of 36 degs.

After being boned the meat should be ground and placed in cure immediately.

Have you a copy of "The Packers' Encyclopedia" in your library?

Souse, Scrapple, Head Cheese

Three popular standbys of the packer and sausagemaker are souse or sulze, head cheese and scrapple.

If properly made they meet a ready sale in season, and provide a good outlet for your edible by-products.

Complete directions for preparing each of these have been prepared by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, and may be had by subscribers by sending in the attached coupon, together with a 2 cent stamp for each one desired.

The National Provisioner,
Old Colony Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Please send me directions for making souse, scrapple, head cheese.
(Cross out ones not wanted.)

Name

Street

City

Enclosed find stamps.

Building a Smokehouse

A Canadian subscriber contemplates going into the curing business and desires information concerning the construction of a smokehouse. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I am going into the curing business in a small way, and will appreciate any data you can give me concerning the construction of a smokehouse.

In building smokehouses, or any other important units in the packinghouse, it is very important to have the work under the supervision of engineers or architects experienced in this line of work. Otherwise impractical or uneconomical construction may result in losses that would far exceed the original cost of expert service.

The inquirer asks for information which would assist him in the construction of a smokehouse, but says nothing about the quantities of meats he would be likely to smoke at a time. However, the size of the smokehouse depends upon the capacity of the plant.

The smokehouse should be designed to meet the needs of the individual business, and the design and construction should be under the supervision of competent packinghouse engineers or architects, as it is very important that certain principles be followed in the construction.

Walls of smokehouses should be at least 13 inches thick, so as to retain the heat as long as possible. Doors and openings should be of sufficient width to allow the widest smokehouse carrier to pass easily through them.

A double roof or false ceiling is also required in climates where snow may rest on the smokehouse roof, as condensation may collect on the roof of the smokehouse. This can be prevented by a false ceiling.

Wooden timbers should be avoided as supports for track hangers; "I" or channel beams should be provided for this purpose. The tracking in smokehouses also should be arranged for the convenient handling of carriers.

Fire pits are usually from 6 to 8 feet below the first floor grate, and suitable draft openings should be provided in the fire pit doors to allow for proper regulation of draft.

In addition to the wood and sawdust commonly used in smokehouses, gas has become an important factor in meat smoking. The elimination of labor and the saving of wood storage space makes gas an attractive smoking element.

The great majority of smokehouses are also equipped with steam coils to assist in cold weather in maintaining an even heat of 120 degs. F.

The inquirer may also be interested in looking into the circular type of smokehouse, which is popular in some sections. These smokehouses have a stationary carrier on the inside, which is constantly revolving during the process of smoking. They are regarded by many as being economical.

Beef Tankage Yields

A Southern packer desires to know the yield of tankage from a certain number of cattle slaughtered weekly. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We would like very much to secure some information regarding the yield of tankage from 125 to 150 cattle weekly, averaging 700 lbs. each. We are saving tripe, bungs, middles and bladders; the remainder of inedible products go to the tank house.

In this connection, what amount of tankage would you estimate could be dried from the above stated number of cattle?

We now have only a rendering tank and save the tallow therefrom, but lose all tankage, blood and bones, with the exception of that fed to hogs. We have an average of 1,000 lbs. of bones weekly from our boning room.

The inquirer requests information concerning the yield of tankage from 125 to 150 cattle slaughtered weekly, averaging 700 lbs. each.

Average cattle yield 7 lbs. of blood per head, dry weight. The yield of regular tankage is 9 lbs. per head, making a total of 16 lbs. of finished tankage per head. If 150 cattle are slaughtered per week there would be an approximate yield of 2,400 lbs. of tankage.

The bones from this kill would yield around 500 lbs. of bone tankage. The total tankage for the week from such a kill would average approximately 2,900 lbs.

Dark Color in Beef

A subscriber in the West desires expert opinion on the cause of an unusually dark color in dressed beef. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I have observed a dark color in a good many beef carcasses, and have heard various opinions expressed as to the cause.

For your information, two of the opinions, expressed by men who claim to know, are feed and the failure to have the animal in the proper condition, from a temperature standpoint, when killed. This is probably caused by running the animal up the chute, or otherwise chasing it around before killing.

The color referred to is most apparent when the quarter is freshly cut. It turns a brighter red after being exposed to the air.

The dark color observed in dressed beef may be attributable to lack of proper condition from a temperature standpoint when the animal is killed.

It might be well to have a narrow lane for a fair distance from the holding yard to the entrance of the knocking pen. In cases where there is no lane to prevent the animal from turning around and running back, they often come up to the door of the knocking pen and smell the blood and get very excited.

The narrow lane would prevent the animal running around wildly, as might be the case in a large enclosure, resulting in the crew chasing it and in consequence the animal being entirely out of condition to kill before reaching the knocking pen. When in an excited state when killed the blood of the animal coagulates quickly, which causes the meat to darken.

Another very important factor is the temperature of the beef cooler. There should be good ventilation and even temperatures maintained. The brine spray system is the best to get this result. If this is not possible, fans should be installed in the cooler. Where ventilation is poor, the tissues of the carcass darken quickly and the carcass does not chill properly.

Another precaution would be to allow the warm dressed carcass to chill in natural temperatures as far as possible before delivering to the cooler.

Export Beef Allowances

A foreign subscriber requests information concerning the rules covering drainage allowances by the Chicago Board of Trade on certain commodities. He says:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We shall be glad if you will inform us as to the rules of the Chicago Board of Trade covering drainage allowance on pickled beef for export; prime mess to family grades and extra India mess, also flank beef.

The products listed are not standardized on the Board of Trade as are provisions. In case of Board of Trade inspection this would be rendered according to terms of sale. However, there are very few sales made through the board.

Packers are always interested in shipping pickled beef at cured age to insure satisfaction to the customer, and as far as is possible it is packed at cured age in 204 lb. packages. If the product appears to run beyond cured age, then 206 lbs. are packed to the package. In weighing the product a large perforated pan scale is used, which allows the excess pickle to run off as the beef is put on the scale for weighing.

In case of a transaction where the Board of Trade inspector might be called in and the buyer would demand the beef be drained 48 hours on racks before packing, then the Board of Trade inspector would follow terms of sale and weigh the product, removing it from the curing vats and placing on racks to drain, and not allowing it to be packed until expiration of the time specified by the buyer.

In other words, the terms of sale govern the transaction. An inspector would act only as an arbiter in case of dispute.

Do you use this page to get your questions answered?

How's Your Tank House?

Don't let inedible offal lie around the plant for hours before it goes to the tank.

If you do the place will smell to "high heaven."

Cook everything promptly.

Where the plant is small and accumulation slow, arrange the kill so that offal can get to the tank in a reasonable length of time.

Don't think, just because you don't notice the smell around your plant, that no one else does.

The tank house can give the whole plant a bad name if improperly operated.

Keep the plant cleaned up all the time. Then adopt modern means to overcome unpleasant odors unavoidable in processing.

Brands & Trade Marks

In this column from week to week will be published trade-mark applications of interest to readers of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER which are pending in the United States Patent Office.

Those under the head of "Trade Mark Applications" have been published for opposition, and will be registered at an early date unless opposition is filed promptly by parties interested in preventing such registration.

Those under the head of "Trade Marks Granted" have been registered, and are now the property of the applicants.

TRADE MARKS GRANTED.

The Wm. Schludenberg-T. J. Kurdle Co., Baltimore, Md. For lard, pork roll, dried beef, cheese, lard compounds and products made from cottonseed and other oils. Trade Mark: SOUTHERN ROSE. Application serial No. 239,682. Claims use since Jan. 1, 1920.

Livermeal Corporation, Wilmington, Del. For stock or base for use in preparing soup or bouillon. Trade Mark: LIV-TEE. Application serial No. 254,919. Claims use since June 25, 1927.

TRADE MARK APPLICATIONS.

The Nuckolls Packing Co., Pueblo, Colo. For a compound lard substitute

LITTLE CHIEF

composed of refined vegetable oil and tallow. Trade Mark: LITTLE CHIEF. Application serial No. 254,932. Claims use since 1907.

A NEW VOLUME ON BOILERS.

An interesting volume for packinghouse engineers and mechanical men has just been issued by the American Gas Association. It is entitled "Steam Boilers" and is one of a series of the organization's gas series.

The volume has been specifically designed to be of service to both the user and designer of boilers using gas as fuel. While the data therein is applicable in the main for the gas-designed boiler, there are several sections devoted to the methods of converting the large steam boilers to gas firing.

There are seven chapters and numerous illustrations and tables. The chapters are as follows: Steam and Its Properties, The Steam Boiler, Determination of Boiler Size, Boiler Installation, Boiler Feed Water and Feeding Systems, Boiler Operation and Survey of Some Industrial Boiler Installations.

A chapter of considerable interest is the one dealing with boiler feed water and feeding systems for boilers of small size. The section dealing with the control of scale forming constituents by treating inside the boiler is a matter of considerable importance.

In the chapter on the efficiency of gas-fired boilers, new principles have been suggested showing the importance of the velocity of flue products in increasing the rate of heat transfer. It was found, for example through careful research, that less than one-third of the length of the fire tube in that type of boiler was in use as effective heating surface. At present no conclusions could be drawn from this observation, but research is still under way on this subject.

European Meat Situation

Meat Demand Slow But Good Market for Lard Exists

The resumption of agricultural production by European nations at the close of the war, and the continuous readjustment in their requirements, has limited the market for American meat products in that part of the world, according to Trade Commissioner J. E. Wrenn, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, who has just returned from a tour of duty abroad. While in this country Mr. Wrenn will visit various cities for the purpose of conferring with exporters concerning conditions in the European field of livestock, meats and fats.

"During the war the production of meats in Europe, especially in the countries of the triple entente, fell far below its normal level," Mr. Wrenn said. "The livestock industries of extra-European countries were greatly stimulated in an effort to fill the void thus created in the food-stuffs supplies of our allies. With the suspension of hostilities came a gradual recovery of European agricultural industries, and naturally a lessened demand for American products."

Borax Ban Hurts Our Trade.

According to Mr. Wrenn, the order prohibiting the use of borax on meats intended for the United Kingdom has adversely affected the market for American products, while the British order prohibiting the importation of fresh meat and livestock from Continental European countries resulted in a stimulation of the livestock industries of the British Isles, and a turnover to bacon production in those countries which formerly marketed in England their surplus production in the form of fresh meat.

"Competition of the trade of Europe, especially of the British Isles, has therefore become very severe," Mr. Wrenn declared, "The large corn crop of the Argentine during the past year has also resulted in an expansion in such countries as Denmark, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, the Baltic countries, etc. Overselling of the British market has resulted in a consequent reduction in price levels. American prices now are in excess of those asked for the Continental products, c.i.f. business from the United States being almost impossible. The outlook for the sale of American lard is, however, much brighter.

"The oft-repeated statement that the consumption of vegetable oils is increasing at the expense of animal fats, and that proportionately the supply of the latter is becoming less and less, is not borne out by the facts, if data for the four most important producers of vegetable oil in Western Europe—Germany, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands—can be taken as a criterion.

"Animal fat consumption is not only being maintained, but is increasing. There is no country in the world that can produce lard of such quality or as economically as can the United States, and since the present trend of prices in the fat and

oil field appears to be upward, an expanding market for our product may materialize."

MEAT AND FEED SUPPLIES.

A corn crop about 30,000,000 bu. larger than last year, with that in the western portion of the Corn Belt of excellent quality, is estimated by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its December review of the agricultural situation.

Somewhat fewer cattle are believed to be on feed, and lamb marketings during December and January are expected to be less, with heavier supplies from February to May. Range cattle are going into the winter in good shape.

The review comments on this situation as follows:

The corn crop is estimated as three-quarters of merchantable quality, which is slightly above last year's figure but around 5 per cent below average. The crop is of excellent quality in the western corn belt but not so good in the eastern belt. The total supply of corn is apparently some 30,000,000 bu. greater than last year, figuring differences in current crop and stocks on hand November 1.

The crops of barley and grain sorghums are also larger but are offset by less oats. With slightly more corn and a record hay crop, however, the total supply of feed-stuffs appears to be larger than last year. This is favorable to livestock producers once more, although growers who depend on selling corn or hay as cash crops are not feeling so good over their prices.

The course of cattle and lamb feeding seems to differ somewhat from last year. All reports indicate that fewer cattle will be fed out this season than last, both in the corn belt and in the far west. Stockyards inspections showed a late summer movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt one-fifth less than last year and the smallest in ten years.

In the case of lambs, the inspections recorded some 300,000 fewer head than last year going into corn belt feed lots. However, Colorado and western Nebraska will feed probably double the number of last season. This reverses the situation of a year ago but puts the regional lamb feeding operations back into a more accustomed distribution. The expectation is for smaller market supplies than last year to come in during December and January, but more lambs from February to May.

The range country is going into winter, for the most part, with an abundance of feed and with stock in excellent condition. There are some dry areas in southern New Mexico where feed is short, but these are the exception. The cattle industry shows every evidence of stimulation; restocking ranges, cows high priced, good income from this fall's shipments of both feeder and slaughter stock. The sheep industry likewise is optimistic. Western feeding areas are running twice as many lambs as last year, Colorado, for example, feeding 700,000 head more. The whole picture of conditions in the mountain states is a favorable one.

CANADIAN MEAT TO THE U. S.

Beef and fresh pork exports to the United States from Canada increased 188 and 140 per cent, respectively, for the first 10 months of 1927, against the corresponding period of 1926, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the same period the Canadian bacon exports to Great Britain declined 40 per cent.

LARD AND GREASE EXPORTS.

Exports of lard from New York, Dec. 1, 1927, to Dec. 7, 1927, 4,744,754 lbs.; tallow, none; grease, 284,000 lbs.; stearine, none.

OCTOBER MEAT EXPORTS.

Domestic exports of specific classes of meats and meat products from the United States during October, 1927, are officially given as follows:

	Oct., 1927.	Oct., 1927.
	Lbs.	Value.
Beef, pickled or cured.....	870,058	\$ 96,270
Pork, carcasses.....	192,650	28,886
Loins and other fresh pork.....	599,091	108,636
Wiltshire sides.....	56,401	10,488
Hams and shoulders.....	7,032,499	1,521,919
Bacon.....	7,709,088	.....
Cumberland sides.....	924,136	.....
Pickled pork.....	2,567,467	.....
Sausage.....	385,292	.....
Lard.....	50,354,853	7,020,945
Neutral lard.....	1,671,341	255,237

Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories were as follows:

Alaska—Beef, pickled or cured, 373 lbs., value, \$97. Pork, fresh and pickled, 84,672 lbs., value, \$18,406. Hams and shoulders, cured, 70,365 lbs., value, \$20,625. Bacon, 72,784 lbs., value, \$28,513. Lard, 29,150 lbs., value, \$5,078.

Hawaii—Beef, pickled or cured, 7,140 lbs., value, \$1,575. Pork, fresh and pickled, 52,241 lbs., value, \$10,991. Ham and shoulders, cured, 161,336 lbs., value, \$51,527. Bacon, 28,787 lbs., value, \$11,973. Lard, 6,193 lbs., value, \$932.

Porto Rico—Beef, pickled or cured, 36,327 lbs., value, \$4,576. Pork, fresh and pickled, 1,248,282 lbs., value, \$147,464. Hams and shoulders, cured, 613,374 lbs., value, \$96,325. Bacon, 1,490 lbs., value, \$496. Lard, 1,066,868 lbs., value, \$154,458.

PORK PRODUCTS EXPORTS.

Exports of pork products from the principal ports of the United States during the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce, as follows:

	Dec. 3, 1927.	Dec. 4, 1927.	Dec. 5, 1927.	Dec. 6, 1927.	Dec. 7, 1927.
	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.	M lbs.
HAMS & SHOULDERS, INCLUDING WILTSHIRES.					
Total.....	319	1,013	988	100,818	473
To Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom.....	267	809	891	92,581	887
Other Europe.....	26	75	13	6,176	.....
Cuba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other countries.....	26	129	34	9,651	.....
BACON, INCLUDING CUMBERLAND.					
Total.....	2,092	3,904	1,513	104,069	.....
To Germany.....	31	.....	35	8,058	.....
United Kingdom.....	1,770	2,841	841	50,925	.....
Other Europe.....	265	303	549	20,201	.....
Cuba.....	4	.....	.....	18,187	.....
Other countries.....	22	50	88	6,705	.....
LARD.					
Total.....	6,038	11,026	10,351	613,107	.....
To Germany.....	985	1,700	1,509	172,896	.....
Netherlands.....	500	1,843	1,135	35,114	.....
United Kingdom.....	1,777	3,828	4,288	198,527	.....
Other Europe.....	1,488	1,743	1,358	46,879	.....
Cuba.....	1,241	895	1,226	73,112	.....
Other countries.....	367	917	835	86,679	.....
PICKLED PORK.					
Total.....	400	257	219	26,730	.....
To U. Kingdom.....	.....	19	66	4,124	.....
Other Europe.....	.....	.....	.....	951	.....
Canada.....	374	158	100	6,390	.....
Other countries.....	26	80	53	15,275	.....

TOTAL EXPORTS BY PORTS.

WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1927.

	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.	Pickled pork, M lbs.
Total.....	319	2,092	6,038	400
Boston.....	180	2	649	22
Detroit.....	40	80	100	.....
Port Huron.....	32	.....	146	373
Key West.....	26	.....	1,151	.....
New Orleans.....	26	4	416	.....
New York.....	15	2,006	3,562	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....	.....	14	.....

DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.

Exported to:	Hams and shoulders, M lbs.	Bacon, M lbs.	Lard, M lbs.
United Kingdom (total).....	267	1,770	.....
Liverpool.....	309	1,185	.....
London.....	15	407	.....
Manchester.....	16	.....	.....
Glasgow.....	.....	.....	.....
Other United Kingdom.....	36	106	.....
Exported to:	.....	.....	Lard, M lbs.
Germany (total).....	.....	.....	965
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	561
Other Germany.....	.....	.....	104

PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Steadier—Hog Movement Moderate—Exports Small—Hog Prices Steady—Stocks Decreased.

The movement of hogs during November at the leading western points showed a decrease of nearly 200,000 compared with November last year. The actual figures given are 2,549,000 head against 2,730,000 last year. The average price of hogs has been somewhat under pressure notwithstanding the more moderate receipts. The price of live hogs a month ago was nearly 9½¢, as against about 8½¢ now in the face of decreasing arrivals at leading points. The situation has been better in product than in hogs. The price of lard is just about the same as a month ago and the price of ribs is only slightly under a month ago.

The loss in hogs compared with last month, in view of the decreasing movement, has come as somewhat of a surprise to the trade when taken in connection with the relative steadiness in lard and meats. The lower price for hogs has meant a better level for the packer on which to merchandise his product, but it has been somewhat difficult to maintain the price of product in view of the action of the hog market.

The monthly statement of product stock in the leading markets showed a decrease of 28,000,000 lbs. in stocks of lard, bringing the total down to within 5,000,000 lbs. of last year. The present stock of lard is only a little more than a third of the ordinary monthly distribution of lard in the domestic trade, ignoring the exports. The stock of 25,000,000 lbs. of lard at the leading points looks small, with exports varying from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 lbs. a week, and sometimes a little more and with domestic consumption of over 15,000,000 lbs.

Foreign Lard Stocks Not Large.

Foreign stocks of lard are not large. The monthly statement of lard stocks at Liverpool showed a total only about one-fourth of the amount at this time last year, although the stock of steam lard was just about the same as last year. There is possibility that these small stocks on the other side mean a little better export trade. The situation in the foreign markets continues to be a direct result of the increased production of livestock in Europe which has brought a larger production of meats and a larger production of fats, while the competition in the native lard abroad has been affected by the large supply of vegetable oils.

The feedstuffs situation abroad may be a considerable factor in the demands for meats and lard the coming year. There has been an increase of about 10,000,000 tons, or approximately 400,000,000 bushels, in the potato crop which is used largely for feeding. There was a decrease of about 180,000,000 bushels in the corn crop.

The increase in the potato crop does not offset the actual decrease in corn on the ordinary basis of feeding value, but probably does offset the supply of corn which would naturally come to market. There has also been a tremendous increase in some countries in the production of poultry and eggs. This explains why in such countries as Belgium the im-

ports of feed grains has been large and the needs of foreign meat supplies smaller.

Reports from the country have rather indicated an improvement in the hog movement in December, but the price of hogs, which has now declined below a feeding parity with corn, may tend to affect this situation somewhat. Hogs are proving a very disappointing item in the farm operations this year compared to last year. The present price of hogs is about 3¢ per pound under the price this time the last year, and the returns to producers are extremely disappointing. There is nothing in the relation between hogs and corn and general feeding costs to induce an increase in production or to induce heavy feeding.

Ham and Bacon Exports Smaller.

The actual exports of lard the past week were just about the same as last year, amounting to about 8,000,000 lbs. Meat exports were 8,250,000 lbs. The total exports of hams and shoulders for eleven months this year, lacking a few days, has been 109,000,000 lbs. against 170,000,000 lbs. a year ago, a decrease of 61,000,000 lbs. Of this decrease 57,000,000 lbs. were in the reduced exports to the United Kingdom. This shows the influence of the larger supply of meats from the Continent. In bacon the decrease was 53,000,000 lbs. in total exports of which 43,000,000 lbs. were in reduced exports to the United Kingdom and the balance in the exports to the Continent. Exports to other countries showed a slight gain.

Lard exports decreased 21,000,000 lbs. for 11 months. Exports to Germany decreased 11,000,000 lbs., to the Netherlands, 8,000,000 lbs., and to the United Kingdom 12,000,000 lbs. Exports to other European countries increased 12,000,000 lbs. Cuban exports were unchanged and those to all other countries decreased 4,000,000 lbs. The statement by an authority on the European conditions leads to the belief that unless feeding cost advanced very materially, the persistent tendency of the European farmers would be to increase the livestock supply. This is reflected in the decreased exports from America to Europe and the possibility of further capture of the home markets abroad by the increased domestic production of animals and poultry. The natural increase in animal fats from the increased livestock supply, and the large importation of vegetable oils will have the effect of minimizing the possible foreign market for American meats and fats.

PORK—Demand in the east was moderate, but prices were steady, with mess, New York, quoted at \$34.50; family, \$40.00@43.00; fat backs, \$32.00@35.00. At Chicago, mess was quotable at \$27.00.

LARD—Both domestic and export demand were limited and prices were easy, with prime western, New York, quoted at \$12.40@12.50; middle western, \$12.25@12.35; city, 12@12½¢; refined continent, 13¢; South America, 14¢; Brazil kegs, 15¢; compound, carlots, 13¢; less than cars, 13½¢@13¾¢. At Chicago, regular lard in round lots was quoted at December price; loose lard, 37½¢ under December; leaf lard 30¢ over December.

BEEF—The market was slightly firmer, with fair demand reported, with mess New York, quoted at \$23.00@24.00; packet, \$25.00@27.00; family, \$31.00@33.00; extra India mess, \$40.00; No. 1 canned corned beef, \$3.00; No. 2, \$5.25; 6 lbs., \$18.50; pickled tongues, \$55.00@60.00 nominal.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

BRITISH PROVISION CABLE.

(Special Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Dec. 8, 1927.

General provision market continues firm; unsatisfied demand A. C. hams; picnics improving; pure lard fair; square shoulders dull. Consignments American packers extremely light.

Today's prices are as follows: Picnics, 67s; American cut, 103s; hams, long cut, 104s; Cumberland cut, 70s; short backs, 84s; bellies, clear, 79s; Canadian, 80s; spot lard, 65s 6d.

EUROPEAN PROVISION CABLES.

The market at Hamburg shows little alteration, stocks and demand are the same as last week, says James T. Scott, American Trade Commissioner, Hamburg, Germany, in his weekly cable to the United States Department of Commerce. Receipts of lard for the week were 1,636 metric tons. Arrivals of hogs at twenty of Germany's most important markets were 122,000, at a top price at Berlin of 13.84¢ a pound, compared with 73,000, at 17.09¢ a pound, for the same week last year.

The Rotterdam market was rather quiet. The market at Liverpool was about the same as last week.

The total of pigs bought in Ireland for bacon curing was 32,000 for the week.

The estimated slaughter of Danish hogs for the week ending December 2, 1927, was 110,000.

HAMBURG.		Prices	
Stock.	Demand.	cents per lb.	
Refined lard.....Med.	Med.	@14.06	
Fat backs.....Exh.	Poor		
Frozen pork livers.....Lt.	Med.	@ 7.26	
Extra oleo oil.....Exh.	Med.		
Extra oleo stock.....Exh.	Poor		
ROTTERDAM.			
Extra neutral lard.....Lt.	Poor	@16.20	
Refined lard.....Lt.	Med.	@13.29	
Extra oleo oil.....Lt.	Med.	@19.65	
Prime oleo oil.....Lt.	Poor	@17.20	
Extra oleo stock.....Lt.	Poor	@16.38	
Extra premier jus.....Med.	V. Good	@ 9.83	
Prime premier jus.....Med.	V. Good	@ 9.46	
LIVERPOOL.			
Hams, AC light.....Lt.	Good	23.00@23.67	
Hams, AC heavy.....Lt.	Good	22.57@23.44	
Hams, long cut.....Lt.	Med.	22.78@23.87	
Cumberland, light.....Med.	Poor	15.19@15.62	
Cumberland, heavy.....Med.	Poor	15.19@15.62	
American Wiltshires.....Lt.	Med.		
Square shoulders.....Lt.	Med.	15.19@15.63	
Picnics.....Lt.	Med.		
Clear bellies.....Med.	Poor	16.06@17.36	
Refined lard boxes.....Med.	Med.	@14.32	

*Not quoted.

NOV. HOG RECEIPTS LIGHTER.

Combined receipts of hogs at the 11 principal markets during November totalled 2,350,000, approximately 50,000 less than in the same month a year ago, and the smallest run for November since 1914.

At all markets except Chicago the average weight was considerably heavier than that of a year ago. At Chicago it was 227 lbs.—8 lbs. less; at Omaha the average weight at 258 lbs. was 14 lbs. heavier than last year; Kansas City at 214 lbs. was 12 lbs. heavier; St. Paul at 209 lbs. was 28 lbs. heavier; St. Joseph at 235 was 16 lbs. heavier and Sioux City at 264 lbs. was 59 lbs. heavier.

The larger and better quality corn crop in the western part of the Corn Belt is evident in the heavier hogs being marketed in the western section.

During the month Chicago received 751,414 hogs; Omaha, 122,200 and Kansas City, 139,312.

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LIVESTOCK BEDDING CHARGES.

(Continued from page 24.)

- b. When carriers furnish material and shipper places it in the cars 75 cents for single deck car and \$1.00 for double deck car.
- c. When carrier furnishes material and places it in the cars \$1.00 for single deck and \$1.50 for double deck.
4. When shipper orders material from the carrier in excess of 1 inch of sand or 2 bales of hay or straw per single deck; or 3 bales of hay or straw per double deck, it will be furnished at additional cost as follows:
 - a. For each 1 inch of sand per deck \$1.00.
 - b. For each bale of straw per deck \$0.75.
 - c. For each bale of hay per deck \$1.00.
5. When carrier furnishes car in which the bedding from the last service meets the requirements of the carrier's agent, charges will be the same as though new bedding were furnished.

The rules proposed by the Western lines were similar to those of the East, but no increase in the basic charges of \$1.00 and \$1.50 were proposed by the Western lines. Moreover, they very closely conformed to the rules previously proposed by the shippers.

Live Stock Shippers Propose Rules.

The publication of these rules resulted in protests from numerous livestock shippers, and the Interstate Commerce Commission ordered all the tariffs suspended.

While these proceedings were pending before the commission, representatives of livestock shippers held a conference and agreed upon a set of rules and charges which they recommended for application in both Eastern and Western territory, and which would be just and reasonable to all parties.

The rules and charges proposed by livestock shippers provided:

1. The floors of cars into which live stock is to be loaded must be bedded with sand, hay, straw or material of a suitable nature.

2. Sand to the depth of 1 inch or less for each deck, or hay or straw not to exceed 2 bales per deck will be placed on the car floors, quantities to be optional with shippers.

3. The charge for such material and service will be:

- a. Where shipper furnishes material and places it in the car no charge.

b. Where carrier furnishes material and places it in the car, \$1.00 for single deck car and \$1.50 for double deck car.

4. When shipper orders material in excess of 1 inch of sand or 2 bales of hay or straw per deck it will be furnished at an additional cost as follows:

- a. For each 1 inch of sand or less \$1.00 per deck.
- b. For each bale of hay or straw 75c per deck.

5. When shippers order an unbedded car or when carrier furnishes a car containing old bedding, and applies no new bedding therein, no charge will be made.

These proceedings, known as I. & S. Docket 2756, developed into a case of tremendous importance, involving millions of dollars paid every year by shippers and receivers of live stock.

I. C. C. Rules for all Territory.

The Interstate Commerce Commission on May 31, 1927, reported in 128 I. C. C. 167 and after a thorough investigation, found the proposed rules of the carriers not justified and ordered the suspended tariffs cancelled.

In the report of the commission there is set out bedding rules and charges which they found reasonable for application both in Eastern and Western territory. The rules and charges which the Interstate Commerce Commission found to be reasonable provide:

1. Except as otherwise provided, the floors of cars into which live stock is to be loaded must be bedded with sand, hay, straw, or like suitable material.

2. The shipper may order bedding in such amounts as he desires up to one inch of sand or two bales of hay or straw for each deck. If orders for specified amounts of bedding are not received from shipper, the cars will be bedded with 1/4 inch of sand, or 2 bales of hay or straw per deck.

3. The charge for the material and service will be:

a. When shipper furnishes the material and places it in the car, no charge.

b. When carrier furnishes the material and the shipper places it in the car 75 cents for single deck and \$1.00 for double deck.

c. When carrier furnishes the material and places it in the car \$1.00 for single deck and \$1.50 for double deck.

4. When shipper orders material in excess of one inch of sand or two bales of hay or straw per deck, it will be furnished and placed in the car at additional cost, as follows:

a. Where carrier furnishes material and shipper places it in the car for each additional inch of sand or less 75c for single deck cars and \$1.00 for double deck cars. For each additional bale of hay or straw 50c.

b. Where carrier furnishes the material and places it in the cars for each additional inch of sand or less \$1.00 for single deck cars and \$1.50 for double deck cars. For each additional bale of hay or straw 75c.

5. When shipper orders an unbedded car for live stock handled exclusively in switch movement, or when the carrier furnishes a car containing old bedding, and places no new bedding therein, no charge will be made.

Refused to Publish New Rules.

The commission did not ORDER the carriers to publish the rules they found to be reasonable, and the railroads have thus far refused to publish them, but are operating under the old rules, which have been the cause of all the litigation and disputes.

At public stock yards where shippers order hay or straw in excess of 100 lbs. per deck, many of the railroads are charging the shipper extra bedding. How they can consistently defend this practice is hard to understand, particularly in view of the Commission's finding.

All of this entire trouble, and the thou-

sands of dollars improperly collected from the shippers, has been due to the stubborn attitude of two railroads east of Chicago and two others west of Chicago. Despite the Commission's repeated decisions, the traffic representatives of these lines ignore the Commission and continue to press for the collection of the unlawful charges.

Perhaps the best way to cure this trouble is for shippers to learn which roads ignore the findings of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and avoid doing business with them whenever possible. Other lines with equally good service heed the advice of the Commission, and collect only the lawful charge.

SAUSAGE CASING EXPORTS.

Exports of domestic sausage casings from the United States during September, 1927, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	Hog casings, Lbs.	Value.	Beef casings Lbs.	Value.
Belgium	14,406	\$ 8,416	56,625	\$ 5,883
Denmark .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	3,110	2,063	14,619	3,013
Germany	463,750	59,634	1,371,443	155,980
Italy	14,424	2,537	44,357	5,482
Netherlands	94,451	11,973	68,948	10,036
Poland & Dan. ....	.....	.....	25,000	2,787
Spain	165,577	43,034	348,812	23,150
Sweden .....	.....	.....	18,096	2,165
Switzerland .....	.....	.....	13,130	1,451
United Kingdom	297,923	159,513	2,179	350
Canada	7,270	2,281	8,881	6,724
Mexico	250	19	400	30
Bermuda	739	885	.....	.....
Cuba	3,945	275	.....	.....
Chile	306	253	.....	.....
Java and Madura	234	95	1,155	101
Philippine Is. ....	.....	.....	200	300
Australia	25,730	24,962	.....	.....
New Zealand	10,947	16,606	.....	.....
B. S. Africa	4,060	2,102	.....	.....
Mozambique .....	.....	.....	406	429
Norway .....	.....	.....	48,550	5,245
Total	1,105,221	\$333,851	2,035,565	\$226,181

Exports of other casings: To Germany, 95,467 lbs.; value, \$3,282. To Italy, 6,610 lbs.; value, \$3,142. To Netherlands, 16,718 lbs.; value, \$2,115. To United Kingdom, 2,952 lbs. value, \$2,287. To Canada, 81,757 lbs.; value, \$7,629. To Cuba, 2,000 lbs.; value, \$790.

SAUSAGE CASING IMPORTS.

Imports of sausage casings into the United States during September, 1927, are reported by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

	Sheep, lamb and goat, Lbs.	Value.	Other casings, Lbs.	Value.
France	2,825	891	3,050	3,725
Germany	77,439	70,426	91,355	37,138
Hungary	385	472	.....	.....
Italy	6,648	12,596	.....	.....
Latvia	4,378	5,582	.....	.....
Netherlands .....	.....	.....	1,400	1,701
Poland and Danzig	750	627	658	795
Roumania	490	580	112	454
S. Russia in E.	49,515	189,262	.....	.....
Turkey in Europe	11,250	23,829	.....	.....
United Kingdom	55,941	106,202	400	500
Canada	138,803	170,910	168,952	43,094
Mexico	1,482	1,500	.....	.....
Newfoundland and Labrador	12	44	.....	.....
Argentina	213,140	127,054	354,216	90,433
Brazil .....	.....	.....	5,603	1,257
Chile	1,002	1,821	.....	.....
Paraguay .....	.....	.....	5,408	2,792
Uruguay .....	.....	.....	38,998	6,037
B. India	23,486	35,520	1,013	708
China	57,385	73,049	124,874	93,749
Iraq	20,646	15,750	.....	.....
Kwantung leased Territory	1,200	2,773	450	640
Peria	17,097	13,518	.....	.....
Syria	5,484	24,421	.....	.....
Turkey in Asia	11,507	28,181	.....	.....
Australia	236,070	202,373	80,387	45,628
New Zealand	24,563	30,814	50,656	57,500
Egypt	345	501	.....	.....
Morocco	985	1,013	.....	.....
Total	965,987	\$1,130,718	927,782	\$380,836

MEAT TRADE OF URUGUAY.

The exports of frozen mutton from Uruguay has improved during November, according to a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

All the frigorificos except Uruguayaya are actively engaged in sheep killing. The slaughtering of cattle is at a low level, since not enough suitable stock is arriving on the market for volume production. The frigorifico Uruguayaya is expected to resume operations on December 1. The recession in cattle prices is considered only temporary.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW—The market for tallow the past week has been quiet but steadier as a whole. This was result of a well sold-up position and lighter offerings and a more mixed sentiment. Smaller cattle receipts, with complaints of the quality of the cattle arriving, appeared to have created bullish sentiment in some quarters. Extra sold in a moderate way at 8½¢ f.o.b. and was rumored to have sold somewhat higher than that level at New York, with the details not being disclosed. Producers were asking 8½¢ f.o.b. for extra, and quoting special loose at 8½¢ and edible at 9½¢.

At Chicago, trade was dull on edible and fancy tallow, with offerings still plentiful. Buyers and sellers were apart on prime packer, with some confidential business reported put through. This was taken as indicating that the market is in better shape. At Chicago, edible was quoted at 9½¢; fancy, 9¢; prime packer, 9¢; No. 1, 8½¢; No. 2, 6¼¢@6½¢.

At London, there was no tallow auction this week. At Liverpool, Australian tallow was unchanged for the week, with prime quoted at 41s 3d and good mixed at 38s 6d.

STEARINE—The market the past week continued very quiet, with oleo at New York quoted at 10¢. At Chicago, oleo was quoted at 10¢, with trade limited.

OLEO OIL—Demand was rather dull and the market was easier although offerings were not large. At New York, extra was quoted at 17½¢, prime 16¢; lower grades, 16¢@16½¢. At Chicago, oleo was quiet and barely steady and was quoted at 17½¢.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR LATER MARKETS.

LARD OIL—Demand was quiet in the east and prices were easier, with edible New York quoted at 16½¢; linter strained, 14¢; extra, 13½¢; extra No. 1, 12½¢; No. 1, 11½¢; No. 2, 11¼¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL—The market was barely steady owing to increased offerings and limited demand, with extra New York quoted at 12½¢; No. 1, 11¼¢; pure, 16½¢; cold test, 18½¢.

GREASES—While the general position of the grease market underwent very little change the past week, the tone was steadier with a little more inquiry and the market being influenced by a firmer situation in other directions. Buyers, however, were not inclined to follow bulges.

At New York, choice yellow and house was quoted at 7½¢ f.o.b.; A White, 8¢; B white, 7¼¢; choice white, 10½¢. At Chicago moderate inquiry for choice white was reported, with offerings more firmly held. At Chicago, brown was quoted at 6¼¢@6½¢; yellow, 7½¢@7¾¢; B white, 8¼¢; A white, 8¼¢; choice white, 9¼¢.

SO. AMERICAN CATTLE KILL.

For the first nine months of 1927 slaughtering of cattle, sheep and swine in packinghouses in Argentina was larger than in the same period of 1926. In the period noted, 2,541,000 cattle, 2,519,000 sheep and 182,000 swine were slaughtered, constituting increases over the same period of 1926 of 12 per cent, 29 per cent and 8 per cent respectively.

More cattle and fewer sheep were slaughtered in packing plants in Uruguay during the first 9 months of 1927 than in the same period of 1926. Cattle killings increased 5 per cent, while the number of sheep killed was 17 per cent below the same period of 1926.

Packinghouse By-Products

Chicago, Dec. 8, 1927.

Blood.

This product continues scarce, and is in good demand, with last sales of first-class, high-grade blood at \$5.25.

Unit Ammonia.

Ground and unground.....\$5.15@5.25

Digester Hog Tankage Materials.

This market continues quiet with very little trading having been consummated during the past week.

Unit Ammonia.

Ground, 11½ to 12% ammonia.....\$5.00@5.25

Ground, 6 to 8% ammonia.....4.50@4.75

Unground, 11 to 13% ammonia.....4.90@5.10

Unground, 6 to 8% ammonia.....4.40@4.55

Liquid stick, 7 to 11% ammonia.....@4.25

Fertilizer Materials.

There has been no change in the fertilizer market. Demand is very good and offerings light.

Unit Ammonia.

High grade, ground, 10-11% ammonia.....\$3.90@4.00

Lower grade, ground & ungrd. 6-9% am.....3.00@3.50

Hoof meal.....@3.35

Bone Meals.

The bone meals market is steady, with values unchanged from those of the past several weeks.

Per Ton.

Raw bone meal.....\$50.00@55.00

Steam, ground.....34.00@40.00

Steam, unground.....28.00@35.00

Cracklings.

The cracklings market is very quiet, with trading at a minimum.

Per Ton.

Hd. prod. & exp. ungrd., per unit protein, \$1.20@1.25

Soft pressed pork, ac. grease and quality, 85.00@90.00

Soft pressed beef, ac. grease and quality, 50.00@55.00

Horns, Bones and Hoofs.

Bone prices are extremely good and most producers seem to feel that this is a good time to contract.

Per Ton.

Horns.....\$50.00@100.00

Round shin bones.....55.00@90.00

Flat shin bones.....50.00@60.00

Cattle hoofs.....37.00@38.00

(Note—Foregoing prices are for mixed carloads of unsorted materials indicated above.)

Gelatin and Glue Stocks.

There is excellent inquiry for sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings.

Per Ton.

Kip and calf stock.....\$32.00@42.00

Rejected manufacturing bones.....52.00@55.00

Horn piths.....38.00@40.00

Cattle jaws, skulls and knuckles.....43.00@44.00

Sinews, pizzles and hide trimmings.....28.00@30.00

Animal Hair.

This market is very quiet, most of the buyers finding their requirements pretty well covered. Prices of hog hair vary according to quality and quantity and point of production.

Per Pound.

Coil and field dried.....14¢@34¢

Processed grey.....4¢@7¢

Black dyed.....6¢@8½¢

Cattle switches each*.....4¢@5½¢

*According to count.

Pig Skins.

The situation is somewhat easier on this commodity. There is an excellent demand for No. 1 green salted strips for tanning purposes, for either prompt or future shipment.

Per Pound.

Tanner grades.....8¢@8½¢

Edible grades, unsorted.....4¼¢@8¢

EASTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 7, 1927.

Ground tankage has been selling here at around \$5.00 and 10¢ f.o.b. New York to fertilizer buyers, and is scarce. One lot brought \$5.10 and 10¢. Very limited quantities of unground are to be had, but the price is quite some below the ground, because the buyers that can use unground decline to come up in their views.

Dried blood sold in fair quantities at \$4.90 f.o.b. New York, and stocks are now well cleaned up. South American is selling in a limited way at \$4.90@4.95 c.i.f. for December shipment from South America. South American ground tankage is quoted at \$4.75 and 10¢ c.i.f.

Nitrate of soda is moving in only a limited way just now, but the price in Chile has taken a slight advance. Some resale lots are on the market at about \$1.00 per ton under importers' quotations.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, Dec. 6, 1927.—Latest quotation on chemicals and soap makers' supplies:

Extra tallow, f.o.b., seller's plant, 8¼¢@8½¢ lb.; Manila coconut oil, tanks, New York, 8½¢ to 8¾¢ lb.; Manila coconut oil, barrels, New York, 10½¢ lb.; Cochiti coconut oil, barrels, New York, 10½¢ lb.

P. S. Y. cottonseed oil, barrels, New York, 11¼¢@12½¢ lb.; crude corn oil, barrels, New York, 11¼¢ lb.; olive oil foots, barrels, New York, 10½¢ lb.; 5% yellow olive oil, barrels, New York, \$1.50@1.59 gallon.

Crude soya bean oil, barrels, New York, 12½¢ lb.; palm kernel oil, barrels, New York, 9¾¢@9½¢ lb.; red oil, barrels, New York, 10½¢@10¾¢ lb.; nigre palm oil, casks, New York, 7½¢@7¾¢ lb.; lagos palm oil, casks, New York, 8½¢@8¾¢ lb. Glycerine (soap lye), 10½¢@11¢ lb.

CANNED MEAT EXPORTS.

Domestic exports of canned meats from the United States during October, 1927, are officially given as follows:

	Oct., 1927.	Oct., 1927.
	Lbs.	Value.
Beef.....	205,688	\$ 81,170
Pork.....	549,433	221,384
Sausage.....	334,050	105,780
Other canned meats.....	216,039	59,256

Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories were as follows:

Alaska—Sausage, including canned, 24,777 lbs.; value, \$5,803. Beef, canned, 8,652 lbs.; value, \$2,474. Other canned meats, 14,263 lbs.; value, \$3,806.

Hawaii—Sausage, including canned, 75,528 lbs.; value, \$20,283. Beef, canned, 23,217 lbs.; value, \$5,564. Other canned meats, 19,704 lbs.; value, \$7,262.

Porto Rico—Sausage, including canned, 153,683 lbs.; value, \$34,296. Beef, canned, 15,585 lbs.; value, \$6,813. Other canned meats, 21,636 lbs.; value, \$2,948.

GEO. H. JACKLE

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A quality product good for steady business

HAMMOND'S
Mistletoe
MARGARINE

Chicago

COTTON MEAL CONSUMPTION.

Domestic consumption of cottonseed meal has increased sharply in recent years, over 2,000,000 tons of cake and meal being used for feed and fertilizer during each of the past two seasons compared with only about 1,000,000 tons five years ago when the cotton crop was smaller, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Exports of cake and meal for the past five years have averaged about 15 per cent of the output compared with about 35 per cent during 1909-1913 and approximately 50 per cent for the period 1900-1904.

The heaviest feeding of cottonseed meal, says the department, occurs in the cotton belt where this feed is abundant and where other feed stuffs are relatively scarce and high priced. This conclusion is furthered by a recent study of feeding practices on selected farms in 15 states.

Not only were a larger amount fed per animal in this area than elsewhere but small amounts were fed also to horses and hogs while none was reported fed to these animals outside the cotton belt.

Dairy Cow Feed.

Dairy cows were shown to be the most important consumers of cottonseed meal. About 435 pounds of meal for the year is the average quantity fed to cows on the Mississippi farms studied, compared with about 400 pounds in North Carolina. The milk cows included in the Texas group averaged 190 pounds each.

Considerable quantities of cottonseed were also fed to cows in these states and fair amounts of cottonseed meal or of cottonseed were used as dairy feed in many sections of Georgia.

Cattle other than dairy received proportionately more cake or meal than dairy cows on the North Carolina farms studied, but in the Texas group they consumed materially less than the cows.

Horses and mules averaged less than a half a pound of this feed yearly on the Texas farms reporting, while swine there received a little more than 1 lb. per 100 lbs. of gain. No feeding of cottonseed meal to horses, mules, or hogs was reported on farms in the investigation in other sections of the cotton belt, but other information suggests that some meal may have been fed to these animals on a number of farms, particularly where cottonseed meal was relatively cheap.

Used Outside Cotton Belt.

Outside the cotton belt dairy cattle again accounted for the bulk of the cottonseed meal fed, although fattening cattle and range stock took substantial quantities and smaller amounts were taken by sheep on the ranges. About 30 lbs. of cottonseed meal were consumed yearly by dairy cows on the farms studied in New York, an amount perhaps nearly typical of dairy sections of New England, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

Fair amounts were taken by dairy cows in Ohio, but further west the quantities declined to an average of 9 lbs. yearly in Wisconsin, while none was reported in the three areas covered in Minnesota. Milk cows on the Kansas farms studied took about 9 lbs. yearly while around 15 lbs. per cow were consumed by some of the herds supplying milk to Colorado cities. The limited number of milk cows included in the Kentucky study averaged about 4 lbs. of cottonseed meal per year.

Relatively small quantities of cottonseed meal were fed to cattle other than dairy cows, outside the cotton belt, although cattle on feed accounted for substantial quantities. Other cattle on the Kentucky farms reporting averaged about 27 lbs. each year, doubtless largely because of the fattening cattle included, and feeder cattle in Iowa averaged 145 lbs. while range cattle in Colorado received about 16.5 lbs. for the year. In New York, however, the cattle other than dairy, largely dairy stock, were fed only about 2 lbs. each year while in Wisconsin the comparable figure was about 1.5 lbs.

Some cottonseed meal or cake was fed to sheep under range conditions, up to 1.5 lbs. yearly on the Colorado farms included. This also may be typical of practices in some other range areas.

CRUSHERS AMEND LINTER RULE.

The Interstate Cotton Seed Crushers' Association through its Rules and Executive Committee, has amended Rule 151 as printed on pages 24 and 25 of the 1927-1928 Interstate Association book of rules. Copies of the new rule have been sent to all members for insertion in the book.

The amended rule reads as follows:

"When a specified number of bales of linters is sold, the number of bales must be delivered, with a variation of 5 per cent either way permitted in the total weight based upon a 600-pound bale. Against gross weight of linters, a maximum or minimum allowance of 1 per cent is contemplated, unless otherwise stated. No claim shall be made unless loss in weight exceeds one-half of 1 per cent. Bales weighing less than 450 pounds may be rejected by buyer."

SEPT. MARGARINE PRODUCTION.

Production of margarine during September, 1927, with comparisons, was as follows, according to reports made by margarine manufacturers to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

	Sept., 1927.	Sept., 1926.
	lbs.	lbs.
Uncolored margarine	21,749,588	18,829,107
Colored margarine	1,146,926	1,009,673
Total	22,896,514	19,838,780

COTTON OIL EXPORTS.

Exports of cottonseed oil from New York, Dec. 1, 1927, to Dec. 7, 1927, none.

The Blanton Company
St. Louis, U. S. A.
Refiners of

White Butter Oil

Topp's Code, Eighth Edition

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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association

Market Active—Trend Mixed—Sentiment Divided—Government Reports Awaited—Crude Easy—Cash Trade Quiet—Lard Weak.

Operations in cottonseed oil futures on the New York Produce Exchange the past week were on a fairly good scale. It was evident, though, that the disposition to await the Government cotton and cotton oil reports had slowed up trading somewhat from that noted of late. More or less evening up was under way, and prices backed and filled over comparatively narrow limits, the market showing very little net change for the week as a whole.

On the bulges selling pressure was larger, but on the breaks profit taking scattered buying, and support materialized sufficiently to check downturns. The locals were first on one side and then on the other, following commission house orders and the action of refiners' brokers. The December position was very quiet, although December sold within 10 points of January.

Liquidation was on in January, but the open interest in that month remains large. The general impression is that the January discount will widen considerably under the later months later on. Refiners' brokers were liberal buyers of March and May at times against sales of July, apparently transferring their interest in part to the later positions. It was evident that, on and off, refiners were putting quite a little hedgers in the July delivery.

The mixed operations were such that they counted for little. Spreading was on between the various months and accounted for a fair proportion of the trade. Outside support quieted before the cotton report, and it is more than likely that the tendency will be to go slow until the Government oil report, due late next week, is out of the way.

The average guess of the members of the cottonoil trade on the cotton crop was 12,835,365 bales, with the highest 13,113,000 bales and the lowest figure 12,376,000 bales. Generally the trade was looking for a figure close to the 13,000,000 bale mark.

Cash Oil Trade Slow.

Cash oil demand, as well as compound

trade, was quiet again throughout the week. Business was routine and small, according to general reports, but the influence of slack cash demand appeared to have been lifted from the market. The trade is awaiting confirmation of the reports of very small November consumption.

Holiday dullness in consumption of both oil and compound has set in earlier than usual and will result, it is said by leading refiners, in small December distribution. The trade, however, had been fooled by early indications in the past and is taking the attitude that it will not act this season until the figures are issued. Estimates on November consumption run from 200,000 to 275,000 bbls., although the majority of the estimates are around 225,000 bbls.

Crude oil came out in a moderate way

at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c in the southeast, with 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ c bid there and in the Valley for nearby oil and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid for future shipment. Refiners were inclined to back away from any increase in offerings and were unwilling to pay up for oil when futures steadied, even though July was on a liberal hedging differential. This was taken as indicating dullness in cash trade.

Lard Market Weak.

Throughout the week the market was influenced by the developments in other commodities. Strength in cotton and grains at times induced buying and checked selling pressure, but the persistent weakness in lard was an extremely depressing factor on oil. The hog run to market was liberal comparatively, and with complaints of a slow cash lard trade, it was figured that the lard stocks would show an increase in the near future.

At the same time the feeling exists that the visible supply of oil will show an increase over a month ago, and that generally cotton oil statistics will discourage further speculative buying of futures. On the other hand, should the mills shut down early for the holidays and remain closed longer than usual and sit tightly on their oil until consuming demand revives, those operating on the constructive side feel that there will be an opportunity for the mills to secure better levels. Should the mills become anxious and start to dump their holdings, a sharp decline would result it is figured.

Those who analyzed the situation carefully, contend that there is nothing in sight at the moment on which to buy oil, and they believe the position of the market will not be improved until liquidation has been thoroughly completed in the January oil and January lard deliveries.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Friday, December 2, 1927.

	Range		Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot				1030 a
Dec.				1031 a 1055
Jan.	4800	1059	1043	1059 a 1058
Feb.				1065 a 1080
Mar.	6900	1082	1069	1082 a
April				1088 a 1100
May	6100	1104	1092	1103 a 1104
June				1113 a 1120
July	7700	1121	1109	1120 a 1121

Total Sales, including switches, 25,500 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 9 Sales.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Dec. 8, 1927.—The final crop estimate, released today, was at first considered moderately bullish, but cotton and oil soon declined sharply, showing a rather weak technical situation. If the oil consumption report issued early next week should show a disappointing November consumption, and the visible supply of oil around 2,000,000 barrels, prices will likely decline a half cent per pound to around an eight-cent level for crude. The Texas market today, eight and one-half cents. Such a drop in values would likely cause liberal buying on the part of all users of cotton oil, including soapmakers, who have not entered the oil market so far this season. This would increase consumption and create a much healthier situation, and more than likely lay the foundation for a big bull market in spring or summer, when the visible is reduced.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 8, 1927.—There has been light trading in crude oil this week at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ @9c Valley. Forty-one per cent protein meal sold for \$41.00 and loose hulls \$6.50@6.75.

ASPEGREN & CO., Inc.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE BLDG.

NEW YORK CITY

BROKERS

REFINED COTTON SEED OIL CRUDE

ORDERS SOLICITED

TO BUY OR SELL PRIME SUMMER YELLOW COTTON SEED OIL ON
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE FOR SPOT OR FUTURE DELIVERY

The large dealer, the small dealer, EVERY dealer, must have the best to compete successfully in the trade of today

The Crusher—The Refiner—The Investor—The Manufacturer—

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Always Use YOUR Cotton Oil Market!

The New Orleans Refined Cottonseed Oil Contract was established at the request of the cotton oil trade.

New Orleans Cotton Exchange

Saturday, December 3, 1927.

	Range—	Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot	1025 a	.....
Dec.	1030 a	.....
Jan.	900 1052 1048	1048 a
Feb.	1053 a	1065
Mar.	1900 1078 1073	1073 a
April	1070 a	1086
May	3700 1099 1094	1094 a
June	1100 a	1110
July	4700 1119 1115	1112 a 1113

Total Sales, including switches, 11,200 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 8½ Bid.

Monday, December 5, 1927.

	Range—	Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot	1020 a	.....
Dec.	100 1020 1020	1020 a
Jan.	2900 1044 1030	1032 a 1033
Feb.	1035 a	1050
Mar.	3400 1066 1055	1057 a 1059
April	1065 a	1075
May	1300 1080 1076	1079 a 1080
June	1091 a	1095
July	4500 1105 1096	1100 a

Total Sales, including switches, 12,300 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 8½ Sales.

Tuesday, December 6, 1927.

	Range—	Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot	1020 a	1050
Dec.	100 1029 1029	1029 a
Jan.	2100 1039 1026	1039 a
Feb.	1040 a	1060
Mar.	4800 1064 1054	1064 a
April	100 1070 1070	1070 a
May	1000 1086 1075	1083 a
June	1093 a	1100
July	5600 1104 1094	1104 a 1105

Total Sales, including switches, 13,700 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 8½ Sales & Bid.

THE EDWARD FLASH CO.

29 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

BROKERS EXCLUSIVELY

ALL VEGETABLE OILS

In Barrels or Tanks

COTTON OIL FUTURES

On the New York Produce Exchange

Wednesday, December 7, 1927.

	Range—	Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot	1030 a	.....
Dec.	1020 a	1035
Jan.	1100 1039 1035	1039 a
Feb.	1042 a	1058
Mar.	1800 1064 1061	1064 a 1065
April	1070 a	1074
May	7700 1087 1083	1078 a
June	1097 a	1099
July	8000 1108 1102	1107 a

Total Sales, including switches, 18,600 bbls. P. Crude S. E. 8½ Bid.

Thursday, December 8, 1927.

	Range—	Closing—
Sales.	High. Low.	Bid. Asked.
Spot	1020 a	.....
Dec.	1000 a	1020
Jan.	1038 1015 1013	1013 a 1016
Feb.	1020 a	1040
Mar.	1069 1041 1041	a
April	1045 a	1046
May	1098 1067 1067	a
June	1079 a	1080
July	1118 1086 1086	a 1088

SEE PAGE 38 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COCOANUT OIL—The market the past week has been quiet but steadier. Demand has been limited, but offerings were held more firmly owing to a steadier feeling in tallow. At New York, tanks were quoted at 8¼c, while at the Pacific coast nearby tanks were quoted at 8½c and futures at 8¼c.

PALM OIL—Trade was slow, but the market held very steadily. Offerings for shipment were firm. At New York, spot Nigre was quoted 7@7¼c; shipment, 7½@7¾c; spot lagos, 8c; shipment, 7.85@8c.

PALM KERNEL OIL—A moderate business passed and made for a strong tone. Offerings were moderate. At New York, tanks were quoted at 9c and drums were held at 9¼c.

SOYA BEAN OIL—Trade was dull and quiet, but the tone was steady, with barrels New York, still quoted at 12¼c and Pacific coast tanks at 9¼c.

CORN OIL—Trade was rather slow and the market was barely steady with cotton oil. Crude corn oil f.o.b. mills was quoted at 9c.

SESAME OIL—Reported selling at New York was at 12¼@12½c.

PEANUT OIL—Crude peanut oil was quoted f.o.b. mills at 9¼c.

OLIVE OIL—The market was dull and easier. Old crop foots were held at 10c and new crop Dec.-Jan. was quoted at 8¾c, with March forward at 8¾c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Spot oil, New York, was in quiet demand, but is strongly held. Southeast crude was quoted at 8¼@8½c; Valley, 8¼c bid; Texas, 8½c bid.

ENGLAND CRUSHES FEWER SEEDS.

Statistics relating to the Oil Seed industry, particularly figures on imports and exports, indicate that there has been, during recent months, a considerable decline in the activity of the oil seed crushing and

oil refining industry of the United Kingdom, according to a report received by the United States Department of Commerce.

Subtracting reexports from imports, it is found that in the nine months ending September 30, there were some 989,840 tons of oil seeds, nuts and palm kernels imported, as against 1,103,544 tons during the corresponding period of 1926, a decrease of 10.3 per cent.

This decline in comparison with 1926 is the more striking in view of the difficulties which afflicted the trade in that year by reason of the general strike and the coal strike. Palm kernels, ground nuts, and the like accounted for the great bulk of this decrease in imports, or over 34 per cent, and amounted to only about half of the quantity imported in 1925. The decrease in imports of oil seeds on the other hand was only about 1 per cent.

These figures would appear to indicate that the British industry is losing its grip on the palm kernel and groundnut section of the vegetable oils industry. The main cause of this probably is the tendency of the German industry to reassert the dominance amounting to a practical monopoly which it had in this field before the war. Another depressing factor during the past year has been the reduced American demand for palm kernel oil in comparison with the two previous seasons.

DUTCH MARGARINE CONSUMPTION.

Statistics compiled for the year 1926 show that in this period margarine production in the Netherlands amounted to 134,000,000 kilos, of which 55,000,000 was destined for home consumption and 79,000,000 for foreign consumption, says a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

Total exports of all prepared margarine and other artificial butter as shown by official statistics amounted in 1926 to 94,643,000 kilos. (1 kilo equals 2.2046 pounds).

It is interesting to note here than the domestic consumption of margarine both in total quantities and per capita has been increasing in the Netherlands during recent years as shown below:

Year	Total Consumption, Kilos.	Per Capita Consumption, Kilos.
1921	39,800,000	5.8
1922	38,300,000	5.4
1923	42,900,000	6.0
1924	50,700,000	7.0
1925	54,600,000	7.0
1926	55,200,000	7.4

COCOANUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of cocoanut oil and copra into the United States during September, 1927, are given by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

Cocoanut oil, 25,936,373 lbs.; value, \$2,009,939.

Copra, 43,388,943 lbs.; value, \$2,130,025. The largest imports of both oil and copra were from the Philippine Islands.

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of all Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Paritan, Winter Pressed Salad Oil
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White Clover Cooking Oil
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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hog products were barely steady the latter part of the week due to hedge pressure against loose lard purchases, a slow cash trade and mixed commission house operations. Hog prices are fairly steady but the hog run was interrupted materially by the severe storm and cold weather over the country.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cotton oil is active but weak. May and July made new season's lows on commission house selling, refiners' pressure, liquidation due to outside weakness and continued poor cash trade. There was considerable realizing and liberal buying by southern wire houses. Cotton ginning and final crop reports are about as expected. It is reported that as high as \$48.00@50.00 per ton is being paid for seed. Two packers paid 9c for crude Thursday, but 8½c was the best bid today.

Quotations on cottonseed oil at Friday noon were: December, \$10.05@10.06; January, \$10.07@10.08; February, \$10.12@10.30; March, \$10.32@10.35; April, \$10.40@10.50; May, \$10.57@10.58; June, \$10.63@10.75; July, \$10.78.

Tallow.

Tallow, extra, 8½c.

Stearine.

Stearine, 10c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 9, 1927.—Spot lard at New York: Prime western, \$10.30@10.40; middle western, \$12.15@12.25; city, 12c; refined continent, 13c; South American, \$14.00; Brazil kegs, \$15.00; compound, \$13.00.

HULL OIL MARKET.

Hull, England, Dec. 9, 1927.—(By Cable)—Refined cottonseed oil 39s 9d, crude cottonseed oil 36s 3d.

DANISH BACON EXPORTS.

Bacon exports from Denmark for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, were 4,313 metric tons, according to cable advices to the U. S. Department of Commerce, all of which went to England.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia for the week ending Dec. 1, 1927.

	Nov.	25	26	28	29	30	Dec. 1
Chicago	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½	49½
New York	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Boston	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Philadelphia	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½	52½

Wholesale prices of carlots—Fresh centralized butter—90 score at Chicago.

45½ 45½ 45½ 45½ 46 46

Receipts of butter by cities (tubs):

	This week.	Last week.	Last year.	Since Jan. 1—1927.	1926.
Chicago	40,820	29,991	35,731	2,973,943	2,970,769
New York	40,222	48,556	39,493	3,382,360	3,264,504
Boston	14,488	9,596	10,326	1,149,748	1,135,114
Philadelphia	17,841	13,795	14,406	1,022,540	987,435

Total 113,380 101,968 99,956 8,528,591 8,357,822

Cold storage movement (lbs.):

	In Dec. 2.	Out Dec. 2.	On hand Dec. 3.	Same week-day last year.
Chicago	50,305	270,586	16,726,340	16,752,781
New York	9,176	230,684	13,453,552	8,050,371
Boston	1,881	110,079	6,741,095	7,062,599
Philadelphia	56,900	2,388,927	1,929,391	
Total	61,962	608,249	39,305,514	33,825,142

MEAT IMPORTS AT NEW YORK.

Imports of meats and meat products received at the port of New York for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, are reported officially as follows:

Point of origin.	Commodity.	Amount.
Canada—Quarters of beef	2,228	
Canada—Lamb carcasses	550	
Canada—Smoked pork	6,892 lbs.	
Canada—Pork cuts	68,115 lbs.	
Canada—Pork tenderloin	250 lbs.	
Canada—Beef cuts	203 lbs.	
Canada—Beef brains	240 lbs.	
France—Tripe in tins	715 lbs.	
France—Meat products in tins	182 lbs.	
England—Smoked bacon	207 lbs.	
Switzerland—Bouillon cubes	254 lbs.	
Argentina—Canned corned beef	32,760 lbs.	
Denmark—Liverpaste in tins	2,184 lbs.	
Denmark—Beef in tins	470 lbs.	
Italy—Sausage and ham in tins	719 lbs.	
Italy—Sausage	104 lbs.	
Germany—Sausage	12,320 lbs.	
Germany—Smoked ham	2,404 lbs.	
Germany—Sausage in tins	3,407 lbs.	
Ireland—Smoked pork	3,487 lbs.	
Spain—Sausage in tins	954 lbs.	
Spain—Meat products in tins	1,779 lbs.	
Holland—Smoked ham	7,602 lbs.	
Holland—Smoked ham in tins	286 lbs.	
Holland—Cooked ham	1,485 lbs.	
Holland—Sausage in tins	16,945 lbs.	
Norway—Meat balls and meat cakes in tins	7,952 lbs.	

The Trading Authority

Market prices based on actual transactions, and unbiased reports on the condition of the markets, are given each day by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER'S DAILY MARKET SERVICE.

Market prices and transactions on provisions, lard, sausage meats, tallow, greases, etc., at Chicago are given, together with Board of Trade prices, hog market information, etc. Export markets also are covered.

This service has become the recognized trading authority, and is used by packers, wholesalers, brokers and others as a basis for their prices, for settling claims, pricing inventories, etc.

THE DAILY MARKET SERVICE is mailed at the close of trading each day, and subscribers are furnished with a handsome leather binder for filing the reports for record and comparative purposes. Telegraphic service (messages collect) is also available to subscribers at all times.

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RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	4,000	1,000
Kansas City	800	500	
Omaha	325	3,500	
St. Louis	400	4,000	50
St. Joseph	100	2,500	
Sioux City	700	3,500	
St. Paul	300	1,800	200
Oklahoma City	300	200	
Fort Worth	1,000	500	300
Milwaukee		300	
Denver	200	300	500
Louisville	200	400	
Wichita	500	1,100	700
Indianapolis	100	7,500	400
Pittsburgh	100	3,000	300
Cincinnati	100	2,000	100
Buffalo	100	1,600	500
Cleveland	100	800	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	300	
Toronto	200		

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	19,000	55,000	23,000
Kansas City	18,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	12,000	12,000	9,000
St. Louis	7,000	20,000	4,000
St. Joseph	3,600	3,000	1,000
Sioux City	7,400	9,000	1,000
St. Paul	10,400	28,000	9,000
Oklahoma City	1,500	800	
Fort Worth	7,500	800	3,000
Milwaukee	300	800	100
Denver	11,700	2,300	6,000
Louisville	2,100	1,200	200
Wichita	5,200	2,500	600
Indianapolis	1,800	10,000	1,200
Pittsburgh	700	7,000	3,000
Cincinnati	2,000	7,000	300
Buffalo	18,000	20,000	14,000
Cleveland	1,000	6,000	5,100
Nashville, Tenn.	700	900	300
Toronto	4,600	1,700	4,200

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	50,000	15,000
Kansas City	12,000	12,000	4,000
Omaha	10,000	9,000	10,000
St. Louis	7,500	21,000	3,500
St. Joseph	3,800	7,500	4,500
Sioux City	2,500	5,500	1,500
St. Paul	2,800	15,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,900	1,000	
Fort Worth	3,000	500	800
Milwaukee	1,000	4,500	400
Denver	2,000	1,200	2,200
Louisville	500	800	100
Wichita	700	200	200
Indianapolis	1,600	14,000	1,200
Pittsburgh	400	1,800	800
Cincinnati	400	5,000	500
Buffalo	100	400	400
Cleveland	200	2,500	1,800
Nashville, Tenn.	200	500	
Toronto	300	700	600

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	12,000	27,000	11,000
Kansas City	7,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	8,000	7,000	10,000
St. Louis	4,000	16,500	3,000
St. Joseph	3,000	9,000	3,500
Sioux City	2,500	8,000	2,500
St. Paul	2,400	28,000	1,000
Oklahoma City	1,400	700	
Fort Worth	6,000	500	500
Milwaukee	800	4,500	200
Denver	2,300	500	4,700
Louisville	300	500	200
Wichita	1,200	2,500	400
Indianapolis	1,400	9,000	500
Pittsburgh	1,000	1,800	1,200
Cincinnati	500	800	900
Buffalo	100	1,600	700
Cleveland	200	4,500	2,500
Nashville, Tenn.	200	400	100
Toronto	500	600	100

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	10,000	49,000	13,000
Kansas City	1,800	5,000	2,500
Omaha	1,700	2,200	7,500
St. Louis	1,500	10,500	1,200
St. Joseph	1,500	5,000	6,000
Sioux City	400	800	200
St. Paul	1,600	9,000	800
Oklahoma City	1,100	700	
Fort Worth	4,500	500	400
Milwaukee	800	3,000	300
Denver	900	1,100	1,500
Wichita	800	1,400	200
Indianapolis	800	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	500	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	500	4,100	400
Buffalo	300	1,000	500
Cleveland	200	2,500	1,500

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1927.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,000	17,000	10,000
Kansas City	2,500	2,000	1,800
Omaha	3,500	5,500	8,500
St. Louis	1,800	10,000	1,500
St. Joseph	600	2,000	6,000
Sioux City	1,000	3,500	5,500
St. Paul	1,700	6,500	3,500
Oklahoma City	900	700	
Fort Worth	2,500	400	1,000
Milwaukee	200	800	100
Denver	1,200	700	1,500
Wichita	100	100	100
Indianapolis	800	9,000	300
Pittsburgh	400	3,000	1,000
Cincinnati	100	7,300	3,600
Buffalo	200	2,000	1,000
Cleveland			

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8, 1927.

CATTLE—Compared with a week ago, strictly choice fed steers and yearlings were unevenly lower, not enough, however, were offered to test the market. In between-grades, after recovering early decline, were fully as high as last week's high time; common and low medium kinds 25c higher; beef cows and heifers, 25@40c up; cutter cows, strong to 15c higher; bulls and vealers, firm. The week's extreme top of \$18.00 was paid for a short load of highly finished yearlings; best heavy steers topped at \$17.85; the bulk of fat steers and yearlings, \$12.50@15.00.

"Warmed up" and short fed kinds comprised nearly the entire steer run; beef tonnage was small, most steers scaling under 1,300 lbs.; as short feds predominated, dressing percentages were naturally low. Replacement demand was active at the highest price levels of the season, quality considered. Heavy kosher cows sold up to \$11.50 and better, comparable grade heifers, \$12.50, a few selling for \$13.00; most butcher heifers, \$9.00@11.00; low cutter cows, \$5.15@5.35; cutters, \$6.00@6.25; heavy sausage bulls, \$8.00. Scarcity featured every branch of trade.

HOGS—Receipts were again liberal, the market being mostly 10@15c lower for week; shipping demand was relatively narrow. The low top for week was \$8.90, the lowest since July, 1924; the late top was \$8.95; bulk, 250 to 300 lbs., \$8.70@8.90; 210 to 250 lbs., \$8.50@8.80; 160 to 200 lbs., \$8.15@8.65; 130 to 160 lbs., \$7.75@8.25; most pigs, \$7.50@7.75, selected strong-weights, \$8.00; lightweight packing sows upward to \$8.25, bulk \$7.65@8.00.

SHEEP—Handyweight fat lambs regained the early week's loss of 25c, leaving prices around steady with a week ago. Heavy lambs, however, continued to drag, with packers very bearish, and prices 50c or more lower for the week. Choice light weight natives topped at \$14.40 late, with the bulk of desirable kinds on the close at \$14.00@14.25. Lambs, averaging 92 lbs. and upward, sold mostly at \$13.25@13.75, while a few 105 to 115 lb. averages sold at \$12.50@13.00. Throwouts bulked at \$10.50@11.00, clippers were scarce, some 87 lb. averages, late made \$12.40, with heavies at \$11.00. Bulk yearlings, \$10.50@11.00, best lightweights, \$11.50; fat ewes were very scarce, few choice kinds \$7.00, bulk desirable offerings, \$6.00@6.75; liberal proportion common and medium kinds, \$5.00 and below.

KANSAS CITY.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8, 1927.

CATTLE—A weaker undertone featured the beef steer market and all classes closed at 15@25c lower rates, with the better grades showing the maximum decline. Good to choice grades were relatively scarce, and best matured kinds topped the week's trade at \$17.00, scaling 1,530

lbs. Good quality yearlings stopped at \$15.00, and the bulk of the fed arrivals cashed from \$11.00@14.25. Several loads of heavy beefs brought \$14.25@16.00. Slaughter heifers closed at weak to 25c lower rates, while other classes of the stock held steady. Bulls were in demand at strong to 25c higher prices. Vealers and calves were dull, and final prices were around \$1.00@1.50 lower, with the late veal top at \$12.00.

HOGS—Prices of hogs ruled somewhat uneven, but a stronger undertone on late days put prices on a generally 5@10c higher basis as compared with a week ago. Shippers have been fairly active buyers, which no doubt was largely responsible for the strength shown at the finish. Choice 225 to 260 lb. butchers sold up to \$8.65 to both shippers and packers for the late top. Packing sows are 15@25c higher than a week ago with \$7.00@7.75 taking the bulk.

SHEEP—There was a fairly broad demand for fat lambs and prices are 10@15c higher for the week, with the high spot reached on closing days. Best fed westerns cashed at \$13.65, the week's top, and the bulk of the arrivals went from \$13.25@13.60. Slaughter yearlings ranged from \$10.25@10.75. Aged sheep held steady with most of the fat ewes selling from \$6.25@6.50.

ST. LOUIS.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

East St. Louis, Ill., Dec. 8, 1927.

CATTLE—Compared with week ago, medium and good steers, mixed yearlings, and heifers sold 50c lower, plainer kinds about steady; cows strong to 25c higher; low cutters, 10@15c lower; bulls, 50c higher; good and choice vealers, 50@75c lower. Tops for week: 1,325 lb. matured steers, \$15.00; 1,034 lb. yearlings, \$14.25; 752 lb. mixed yearlings, \$15.00; heifers, \$13.00. Bulks: Native steers, \$10.00@13.25; western steers, \$9.50@10.75; fat

LIVESTOCK PRICES AT LEADING MARKETS.

Following are livestock prices at five leading Western markets on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1927, as reported to THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER by leased wire of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Hogs (Soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded):	CHICAGO.	E. ST. LOUIS.	OMAHA.	KANSAS CITY.	ST. PAUL.
Hvy. wt. (250-350 lbs.) med-ch.....	\$ 8.40@ 8.95	\$ 8.50@ 8.90	\$ 8.25@ 8.75	\$ 8.15@ 8.65	\$ 8.25@ 8.35
Med. wt. (200-250 lbs.) med-ch.....	8.45@ 8.90	8.75@ 8.90	8.30@ 8.75	8.25@ 8.65	8.25@ 8.35
Lt. wt. (160-200 lbs.) com-ch.....	7.85@ 8.75	8.50@ 8.90	7.90@ 8.55	8.00@ 8.60	8.00@ 8.35
Lt. lt. (130-160 lbs.) com-ch.....	7.35@ 8.40	7.85@ 8.75	7.50@ 8.30	7.60@ 8.30	7.50@ 8.00
Packing sows, smooth and rough.....	7.25@ 8.25	7.00@ 7.90	7.25@ 7.85	6.85@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.00
Slight. pigs (130 lbs. down), med-ch.....	7.00@ 8.00	7.50@ 8.25	7.25@ 7.85	7.75@ 8.50	7.50@ 7.75
Av. cost and wt., Wed. (pigs excluded)	8.85-223 lb.	8.45-204 lb.	8.22-243 lb.	8.26-242 lb.	
Slaughter Cattle and Calves:					
STEERS (1,500 LBS. UP):					
Good-ch.....	14.50@18.25		13.75@17.75	14.00@17.50	
STEERS (1,300-1,500 LBS.):					
Choice.....	17.75@18.25	16.75@17.75	16.50@17.75	16.25@17.50	15.25@17.50
Good.....	14.00@17.75	13.75@16.75	13.50@16.50	13.25@16.50	12.25@15.25
STEERS (1,100-1,300 LBS.):					
Choice.....	17.50@18.25	16.75@17.75	16.50@17.75	16.00@17.50	15.00@17.50
Good.....	13.50@17.50	13.50@16.75	13.00@16.50	12.50@16.25	12.25@15.00
STEERS (950-1,100 LBS.):					
Choice.....	17.50@18.00	16.50@17.75	16.00@17.50	16.00@17.50	14.50@17.25
Good.....	13.25@17.50	13.00@16.50	12.75@16.00	12.00@16.25	11.25@14.50
STEERS (800 LBS. UP):					
Medium.....	10.25@14.00	9.25@13.50	9.00@13.50	9.00@13.00	8.25@12.25
Common.....	8.00@10.25	7.50@ 9.25	7.00@ 9.00	6.75@ 9.00	6.25@ 8.25
STEERS (FED CALVES AND YEARLINGS 750-950 LBS.):					
Choice.....	16.00@17.25	16.00@17.00	14.75@16.75	15.00@17.00	13.50@16.50
Good.....	11.75@16.00	12.50@16.00	11.25@14.75	11.50@15.50	11.00@13.50
HEIFERS (850 LBS. DOWN):					
Choice.....	13.50@14.25	13.75@14.75	13.00@14.50	13.25@15.00	12.00@14.50
Good.....	10.75@13.50	11.50@13.75	10.50@13.00	10.25@13.50	9.00@12.00
Common-med.....	7.50@10.50	6.50@11.50	6.50@10.50	6.25@10.25	6.50@ 9.00
HEIFERS (850 LBS. UP):					
Choice.....	12.00@14.00	11.25@14.00	10.75@13.75	11.25@13.75	10.75@13.00
Good.....	10.50@13.50	9.25@12.50	9.00@12.00	8.85@13.00	9.00@10.75
Medium.....	8.25@10.75	7.75@ 9.25	7.00@ 9.50	6.75@ 9.50	6.50@ 9.00
COWS:					
Choice.....	10.50@11.50	9.50@10.50	9.50@10.75	8.85@ 9.75	9.00@10.50
Good.....	8.00@10.50	8.00@ 9.50	7.50@ 9.50	7.25@ 8.85	7.50@ 9.00
Common-med.....	6.40@ 8.50	6.00@ 8.00	6.25@ 7.50	6.00@ 7.25	6.00@ 7.50
Low cutter and cutter.....	5.25@ 6.40	4.50@ 6.00	4.50@ 6.25	4.85@ 6.00	4.75@ 6.00
BULLS (YEARLINGS EXC.):					
Beef Good-ch.....	8.00@ 9.50	7.75@ 8.50	7.50@ 8.25	7.25@ 8.00	7.10@ 8.00
Cutter-med.....	6.50@ 8.00	5.50@ 7.75	5.50@ 7.50	5.50@ 7.25	5.75@ 7.35
CALVES (500 LBS. DOWN):					
Medium-ch.....	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	7.00@10.50	6.50@ 9.00
Cull-common.....	5.50@ 7.00	5.00@ 7.00	5.50@ 7.00	5.50@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.50
VEALERS (MILK-FED):					
Good-ch.....	13.00@14.50	14.50@15.00	10.00@11.50	10.00@12.50	9.00@11.50
Medium.....	12.50@13.00	10.75@14.50	8.00@10.00	7.00@10.00	6.50@ 9.00
Cull-common.....	7.00@12.50	5.50@10.75	5.00@ 8.00	5.50@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.50
Slaughter Sheep and Lambs:					
Lambs (84 lbs. down) good-choice.....	13.40@14.50	13.25@14.00	12.75@13.65	12.75@13.70	12.75@13.60
Lambs (92 lbs. down) medium.....	12.00@13.40	12.00@13.25	11.50@12.75	11.75@12.75	11.50@12.75
Lambs (all weights) cull-common.....	10.00@12.00	9.00@12.00	9.25@11.50	8.50@11.75	9.25@11.50
Yearling wethers (110 lbs. down) medium-choice.....	10.00@12.15	9.00@11.50	8.50@10.75	8.75@11.75	8.75@11.15
Ewes (120 lbs. down) medium-choice.....	5.00@ 7.00	5.00@ 6.50	4.75@ 6.50	4.50@ 6.75	4.50@ 6.50
Ewes (120-150 lbs.) medium-choice.....	4.00@ 6.75	4.00@ 6.00	4.25@ 6.25	4.25@ 6.50	4.50@ 6.50
Ewes (all weights) cull-common.....	1.75@ 5.00	1.00@ 4.50	1.50@ 4.25	1.25@ 4.50	1.50@ 4.50

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mixed yearlings and heifers, \$11.50@13.25; cows, \$6.50@8.00; low cutters, \$4.65@5.00.

HOGS—The lowest prices in over three years were recorded this week with the top down to \$8.65 and bulk of hogs \$8.50@8.65 at the low time. Prices reacted later but in a decidedly irregular manner. Medium and heavy hogs barely worked back to a steady basis with last Thursday; light hogs, 10@15c higher; light lights and pigs mostly 25@50c higher; packing sows, 15@25c lower. Top today reached \$9.00. Bulk: 160-180 lb. weights, \$8.65@8.85; 190-210 lbs., \$8.85@8.90; weightier selections, \$8.90@9.00; light lights, \$8.25@8.65; good pigs, \$7.75@8.25; packing sows, \$7.50@7.75.

SHEEP—Market unchanged in sheep and lambs for the week. Bulk native lambs, \$13.50@13.75; fed westerns, \$13.75@14.00; top, \$14.00; fed yearlings, \$11.00@11.50; medium to good heavy yearlings, 101 lbs., \$10.00; aged wethers, \$6.25@7.25; fat ewes, \$5.00@6.00.

OMAHA.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 8, 1927.

CATTLE—The market on fed steers and yearlings showed considerable unevenness during the week. Shipping competition and a good local packer demand held prices generally steady on medium weights and weighty steers, while demand for yearlings narrowed and declines of 25c to 50c in extremes were enforced. The bulk of fed offerings turned at \$12.00@14.50; weighty steers, \$15.25; yearlings, \$17.00, and medium weights, \$17.50. She stock and bulls closed the week strong to mostly 25c higher, while vealers declined \$1.00@2.00.

HOGS—Uneven distribution of supplies resulted in a two way market in the hog division. Early in the period, under expansion of receipts, prices worked lower, but later, under light receipts, recovery was made and comparisons Thursday with Thursday show values strong to 10c higher. Thursday's bulks follow: 170-200 lb. averages, \$8.25@8.50; 200-300-lb. butchers, \$8.50@8.65; top, \$8.75; packing sows, \$7.40@7.80; stags, \$6.50@7.25.

SHEEP—A strong undertone has featured the fat lamb trade, although local receipts have been liberal. Weight discrimination has been outstanding in transactions, and lambs averaging over 95 lbs. have barely held their own, while light lambs are quoted 15@25c higher. On the

current days' trade, bulk of the fed woolled lambs sold \$13.25@13.50, top, \$13.60; weighty lambs downward to \$13.00, and a little under; fed clipped lambs, \$11.50@11.65. Yearlings have been good property at strong prices, with sales mostly \$9.75@10.35, top, \$10.75. Sheep are unchanged, bulk of slaughter ewes, \$6.00@6.50, top, \$6.75.

SIoux CITY.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 7, 1927.

CATTLE—The cattle market is on a healthy basis, with little change, although the trade is gradually working to higher levels. For the first three days of the week 13,000 cattle were received, the bulk of which fell into the short fed class. Such cattle meet a ready demand. Shortfed steers sold up to \$15.00, with the bulk of this class at \$13.00@14.50, with common warmed ups at \$11.00@12.50; shortfed heifers at \$9.50@12.00; corn-fed cows at \$9.00@10.50; common cows at \$6.00@8.50; canners and cutters at \$4.50@6.00. The market in finished yearlings was featured Tuesday by a load of 1,100 lb. cattle that sold for \$17.75, the highest since 1919. Few of this class remain in the feed lots. Bulls showed strength, bolonies at \$6.00@6.50 and butcher bulls at \$6.50@8.00.

HOGS—Little change has been recorded in the hog trade this week, the market settling to a steady basis. The top today for medium butchers was \$8.65, with the bulk of medium and heavy butchers selling at \$8.40@8.60; light butchers at \$8.25@8.50; underweight lights at \$8.00@8.25; sows, \$7.35@8.00; stags, \$7.00@7.50.

SHEEP—The sheep market is steady, top lambs at \$13.60, with the bulk of native and fed westerns at \$13.25@13.50. The ewe market topped at \$6.75, with the bulk of the offering at \$6.25@6.50.

ST. PAUL.

(By U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics and Minnesota Department of Agriculture.)

South St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 7, 1927.

CATTLE—Uneven upturns are apparent throughout the price list of all killing cattle, these averaging mostly 15@25c or more higher, and are partially due to severe storms which have curtailed country loadings. A few weighty steers reached \$15.80, other desirable offerings going at \$14.25@14.50, with bulk of all steers \$10.50@13.00. She stock has

mounted to a \$6.50@8.00 bulk on cows, and a \$7.50@9.00 spread for heifers, while specialties have sold on up to \$10.00@11.50. Cutters are booked at \$4.75@6.00 for extremes, with medium-grade bulls mostly at \$6.75@7.25. Vealers have shown little change, these selling mostly at \$11.00@11.50.

HOGS—Some recent downturns in the hog market placed the general going on most butcher and bacon hogs 15@25c lower than a week ago; packing sows and pigs holding about steady. Recently most of the desirable mixed lights and butchers cashed at \$8.25, a few 160 to 180 lb. averages down to \$8.00, with bulk of the light lights \$7.50@7.75. Bulk of the packing sows cleared at \$7.50, with bulk of the pigs at the same money. Late sales included some sorted hogs at \$8.35 to shippers.

SHEEP—Some fluctuations have occurred in the lamb market, and prices look unevenly steady to 25c lower, sheep and feeding lambs steady. Bulk of the fat lambs sold recently at \$13.50, with a deck of clipped lambs at \$11.75, some yearling wethers cashing at \$11.00@11.15. Cull and common lambs sold mostly at \$9.50@10.50; light and handyweight fat ewes, \$6.00@6.50; culls, \$2.00@3.50. The supply of range feeding lambs was very light, sales ranging from \$12.00@12.75, one choice load, \$13.00.

ST. JOSEPH.

(Reported by U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 8, 1927.

CATTLE—Weight and quality were favored in beef steers and yearlings, and these kinds held close to steady, others reflected uneven 25@50c declines, with most loss on short fed medium grade lightweights. Odd lots of yearlings reached \$17.00. Medium weight steers topped at \$16.50, and the bulk of steers and yearlings turned at \$10.50@13.50. Better grades of beef cows ruled strong to 25c higher. Medium heifers weakened with spots 25c off; other she-stock remained unchanged. Choice cows sold up to \$10.50, bulk \$6.50@9.25. Most slaughter heifers \$8.65@10.75. All cutters bulked at \$5.35@6.00. Vealers closed steady with a \$14.00 top. Bulls finished steady to 25c higher; beef kinds reached \$8.00, and medium grades sold largely at \$6.50@7.00.

HOGS—After slumping to the low spot for the year early in the week, prices reacted and stood 5@15c higher than last Thursday on butcher classes, with pack-

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ing sows steady. The late top rested at \$8.65, which took choice 250-270 lb. butchers. Most 190-340 lb. weights cleared at \$8.35@8.55; and the bulk of 140-180 lb. averages turned at \$7.75@8.25. The majority of packing sows made \$7.00@7.50, with smooth lightweight sows up to \$7.75.

SHEEP—Fat lamb values closed strong to 10c higher than last Thursday, and other classes were unchanged. Numerous loads of choice fed woolled 82 to 86 lb. western lambs topped late at \$13.60. Other 87-92 lb. weights cleared at \$13.40@13.50, with 97 lb. lambs down to \$13.25. Native fat lambs bulked for the week at \$12.50@13.00. Fed clipped 86-95 lb. lambs made \$11.75@12.00. Fat yearlings cashed at \$10.25@10.50, and slaughter ewes topped at \$6.75.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927.

CATTLE.

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	26,369	21,085	32,980
Kansas City	28,647	30,965	28,647
Omaha	19,014	17,403	21,415
St. Louis	12,077	10,615	15,079
St. Joseph	10,251	7,445	9,695
Sioux City	10,674	8,701	11,223
Cudahy	.....	.....	636
Port Worth	.....	.....	9,095
Philadelphia	1,612	1,637	2,531
Indianapolis	5,982	4,100	5,379
Boston	1,781	1,652	2,458
N. Y. and Jersey City	8,929	8,851	10,042
Oklahoma City	6,286	5,038	5,967
Total	130,957	110,183	157,415

HOGS.

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	167,500	110,000	129,000
Kansas City	28,861	28,986	39,452
Omaha	35,406	24,083	31,441
East St. Louis	43,327	27,733	31,455
St. Joseph	26,387	19,700	30,476
Sioux City	28,841	20,410	27,154
Port Worth	.....	.....	16,733
Philadelphia	19,003	20,918	16,733
Indianapolis	51,378	25,137	29,104
Boston	16,439	14,588	12,257
New York and Jersey City	55,075	55,173	54,433
Oklahoma City	5,972	3,887	4,831
Total	488,240	346,175	422,683

SHEEP.

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	45,572	36,709	71,432
Kansas City	18,487	12,436	20,637
Omaha	28,697	20,103	30,555
East St. Louis	10,168	5,965	8,113
St. Joseph	20,318	14,610	16,774
Sioux City	11,639	13,382	15,346
Port Worth	.....	.....	1,813
Philadelphia	6,125	4,500	5,622
Indianapolis	4,957	6,029	1,653
Boston	.....	.....	6,214
New York and Jersey City	53,259	50,371	62,119
Oklahoma City	108	200	150
Total	203,800	165,107	240,960

CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PRICES.

Summary of top prices for livestock at leading Canadian centers for the week ending Dec. 1, 1927, with comparisons:

BUTCHER STEERS.

1,000-1,200 lbs.

	Week ended Dec. 1.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1926.
Toronto	\$10.50	\$ 9.50	\$ 7.00
Montreal	.....	.....	7.00
Winnipeg	10.50	9.25	6.00
Calgary	9.50	9.50	5.50
Edmonton	9.00	9.00	5.50
Pr. Albert	8.50	8.00	.....
Moose Jaw	9.50	8.00	.....

VEAL CALVES.

	Week ended Dec. 1.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1926.
Toronto	\$16.00	\$15.00	\$13.00
Montreal	13.00	12.00	11.50
Winnipeg	10.50	10.50	7.00
Calgary	8.00	9.00	5.10
Edmonton	9.00	9.00	6.50
Pr. Albert	7.00	8.00	.....
Moose Jaw	8.00	8.00	.....

SELECT BACON HOGS.

	Week ended Dec. 1.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1926.
Toronto	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.40	\$11.67
Montreal	8.00	9.25	12.65
Winnipeg	8.25	8.50	11.00
Calgary	9.25	9.25	11.82
Edmonton	9.25	9.25	11.82
Pr. Albert	8.15	8.10	.....
Moose Jaw	8.15	8.40	.....

GOOD LAMBS.

	Week ended Dec. 1.	Prev. week.	Same week, 1926.
Toronto	\$12.25	\$12.00	\$12.75
Montreal	11.25	11.00	11.75
Winnipeg	12.00	12.00	9.75
Calgary	11.00	11.00	10.00
Edmonton	12.00	11.75	9.25
Pr. Albert	10.00	10.00	.....
Moose Jaw	10.50	11.00	.....

PACKERS' PURCHASES.

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CHICAGO.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,375	13,200	17,058
Swift & Co.	5,969	16,500	13,802
Morris & Co.	3,139	23,000	6,714
Wilson & Co.	5,624	15,600	7,098
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	1,091	7,100	.....
G. H. Hammond Co.	2,651	6,800	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,520	.....	.....

Brennan Packing Co., 6,800 hogs; Miller & Hart, 6,900 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 6,300 hogs; Boyd, Lanham & Co., 6,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 11,100 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 7,400 hogs; Agar Packing Co., 5,500 hogs; others, 34,400 hogs.

KANSAS CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	3,890	1,038	6,573	3,297
Cudahy & Co.	4,671	1,142	5,043	5,424
Powder Pkg. Co.	862	.....	.....	.....
Morris & Co.	3,888	1,140	3,294	1,921
Swift & Co.	3,848	1,489	7,161	3,949
Wilson & Co.	4,096	601	5,906	3,213
Local butchers	972	2,958	884	683
Total	22,327	8,308	28,861	18,487

OMAHA.

	Cattle and Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,386	8,836	9,602
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,885	8,281	9,470
Dold Pkg. Co.	1,194	6,349	.....
Morris & Co.	2,751	3,599	4,618
Swift & Co.	5,268	6,838	10,299
Eagle Pkg. Co.	7	.....	.....
M. Glassburg	23	.....	.....
Glaser Prov. Co.	27	.....	.....
Hoffman Bros.	40	.....	.....
Mayerowich & Vall.	14	.....	.....
Omaha Pkg. Co.	4	.....	.....
J. Rife Pkg. Co.	55	.....	.....
J. Roth & Sons	77	.....	.....
So. Omaha Pkg. Co.	256	.....	.....
Lincoln Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	.....
Morrell Pkg. Co.	8	.....	.....
Nagle Pkg. Co.	175	.....	.....
Sinclair Pkg. Co.	128	.....	.....
Wilson & Co.	1,835	.....	.....
Kennett-Murray Co.	4,796	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	8,669	.....	.....
Other buyers	.....	.....	.....
Total	19,426	49,003	33,969

ST. LOUIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	1,783	551	6,378	2,240
Swift & Co.	2,636	1,659	9,085	3,301
Morris & Co.	1,918	698	3,946	1,084
East Side Pkg. Co.	1,550	.....	8,139	.....
All others	4,190	1,068	15,770	3,543
Total	12,077	3,976	43,327	10,168

ST. JOSEPH.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	3,738	872	13,038	13,798
Armour & Co.	2,472	502	7,153	4,312
Morris & Co.	2,101	455	5,882	2,208
Others	2,943	69	9,967	4,003
Total	11,254	1,868	32,030	24,321

SIoux CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	3,579	276	9,843	4,604
Armour & Company	3,440	325	9,420	7,029
Swift & Company	2,352	387	5,448	5,480
Sacks Pkg. Co.	49	8	56	.....
Smith Bros.	128	8	.....	.....
Local butchers	1,639	69	5,501	80
Order buyers	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	11,175	1,068	30,358	17,193

OKLAHOMA CITY.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,028	488	2,823	96
Wilson & Co.	3,186	580	2,627	12
Other butchers	54	.....	822	.....
Total	5,268	1,018	5,972	108

WICHITA.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	1,385	501	8,126	1,118
Dold Pkg. Co.	313	18	5,003	.....
Dunn-Ostergaard	30	.....	.....	.....
Keefe-Le Stourgeon	138	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,014	900	13,129	1,118

ST. PAUL.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Company	3,994	4,113	30,257	3,585
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	640	1,807	.....	.....
Hertz Bros.	260	25	.....	.....
Swift & Company	6,044	5,882	44,942	5,071
United Pkg. Co.	1,738	216	.....	.....
Others	833	.....	18,735	.....
Total	13,540	12,043	93,334	9,556

MILWAUKEE.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Plankinton Pkg. Co.	1,874	7,177	16,517	575
U. D. B. Co., New York	32	.....	.....	.....
The Dayton Co.	170	.....	.....	569
R. Gunn & Co.	10	.....	85	28
Armour & Co., Milw.	696	3,647	.....	.....
Armour & Co., Chicago	316	.....	.....	.....
Butchers	321	261	111	220
Others	507	69	13	18
Total	3,936	11,173	17,295	841

INDIANAPOLIS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Eastern buyers	5,570	3,888	50,040	5,293
Kingman & Co.	1,717	807	20,318	457
Indianapolis Abattoir Co.	1,470	51	304	.....
Armour & Co.	523	20	2,658	41
Bell Pkg. Co.	46	.....	846	.....
Brown Bros.	114	22	.....	.....
Hilgemeyer Bros.	.....	.....	1,159	.....
Schussler Pkg. Co.	8	.....	237	.....
Riverview Pkg. Co.	15	.....	224	.....
Meier Pkg. Co.	104	9	284	5
Indiana Provision Co.	41	5	417	2
Art Wabnitz	8	36	.....	11
Maas-Hartman & Co.	33	4	.....	6
Steinmetz Pkg. Co.	.....	28	.....	15
Hosler Abt. Co.	14	.....	.....	.....
Misc.	407	85	737	119
Total	5,244	3,611	48,797	4,937

CINCINNATI.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C. A. Freund	118	45	197	.....
Sam Gall & Son	.....	12	.....	447
G. Juengling	169	90	.....	69
E. Kahn's Sons Co.	588	110	5,235	343
Kroger Gro. & Bkt. Co.	170	75	2,732	.....
Lohrey Pkg. Co.	2	.....	282	.....
H. H. Meyer Pkg. Co.	.....	.....	4,177	.....
W. G. Rehn & Son	126	38	.....	.....
A. Schander Pkg. Co.	5	.....	1,625	.....
J. Schlachter & Son	199	183	.....	149
J. & F. Schroth Pkg. Co.	14	.....	3,758	.....
Vogel & Son	9	4	663	.....
J. Hilberg	100	.....	.....	72
Total	1,500	506	18,969	1,080

RECAPITULATION.

Recapitulation of packers' purchases by market for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons:

CATTLE.

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week.
Chicago	26,369	21,085	32,980
Kansas City	28,861	28,986	39,452
Omaha	19,014	17,403	21,415
St. Louis	12,077	10,615	15,079
St. Joseph	10,251	7,445	9,695
Sioux City	10,674	8,701	11,223
Oklahoma City	6,286	5,038	5,967
Indianapolis	5,244	3,611	4,937
Cincinnati	1,500	506	1,080
Wichita	2,014	1,818	1,738
Denver	.....	.....	3,163
St. Paul	13,540	14,927	14,717
Total	134,148	113,612	152,232

HOGS.

Chicago	167,500	110,000	129,000
Kansas City	28,861	23,886	39,203
Omaha	48,003	33,815	56,361
St. Louis	43,527	33,815	56,361
St. Joseph	32,030	25,303	37,183
Sioux City	30,358	26,093	40,124
Oklahoma City	5,972	3,887	4,531
Indianapolis	48,797	36,116	53,674
St. Paul	18,089	13,513	20,361
Milwaukee	17,295	12,317	21,422
Wichita	13,129	9,750	10,717
Denver	8,099	5,887	8,099
St. Paul	93,334	11,489	109,371
Total	548,595	390,248	535,046

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES—The market is active and advances of $\frac{1}{4}$ c were paid during the week on all descriptions moving. The market is fairly well sold up at present and, while more hides could be moved at the last trading price, offerings are light. The market undoubtedly is in a very strong position. Ideas as to total movement during the week range from 80,000 to 100,000 hides. Considerable trading was done quietly. The advance was paid first on heavy native cows, at the close of last week, and this week spread to other descriptions.

Spread native steers are quoted nominally 26c. Last trading was at $25\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy native steers moved at 25c for November and December take-off, while 1,000 dating September-October sold at $25\frac{1}{4}$ c. Extreme native steers sold last at $22\frac{1}{4}$ c. This figure was bid but apparently none were offered. They are 23c nominally.

Butt branded steers sold at 24c. Colorados moved at $23\frac{1}{4}$ c. Heavy Texas steers sold at 24c and light Texas steers at $23\frac{1}{4}$ c. Extreme light Texas steers are quoted at 22c with branded cows.

Heavy native cows were the first to move at the advance, with sales at the end of last week at 23c. There was further trading this week on the same basis. Light native cows again advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ c, with sales made at $22\frac{1}{4}$ c. Branded cows also advanced on sales at 22c.

Native bulls are quoted at $18@18\frac{1}{4}$ c, with the inside figure paid last. Branded bulls sold last at $16\frac{1}{4}$ c for northerns and 17c for southerns.

SMALL PACKER HIDES—The market is strong, with an advance of $\frac{3}{4}$ c paid on natives and full cent on branded. One local small packer moved his December production of around 4,000 hides the middle of week at $22\frac{1}{4}$ c for all-weight native steers and cows and 22c for branded. Another local killer previously moved December production of about 5,000 at $21\frac{3}{4}$ c for natives and 21c for branded. These prices had been realized previously by all other killers, at which time native bulls sold at $17\frac{1}{4}$ c and branded bulls 16c. The market is now well cleaned up, locally. Only one lot of about 2,000 all-weight branded December hides are unsold, this killer having previously moved November branded at 21c.

COUNTRY HIDES—The market is strong and offerings appear very scarce. Dealers are inclined to hold their light supplies, with the apparent strength in the packer market, and quotations are more or less nominal. All-weights are generally priced at $20@20\frac{1}{4}$ c, selected, delivered. Heavy cows and steers are quoted at $19@19\frac{1}{4}$ c asked. Bids of 20c were declined for good buff weights, and sellers are asking $20\frac{1}{4}$ c. Sales were made early in the week at 20c. Extremes are firmly held and are priced at $22@22\frac{1}{4}$ c, the top price being asked for choice $25/45$ lb. weights. For bulls $15\frac{1}{2}@16$ c, selected, is asked. All-weight branded are quoted at $18\frac{1}{4}@19$ c. Chicago freight.

CALFSKINS—Packer calfskins are active and an advance of a full cent has been paid. Three packers moved November productions, totalling around 35,000 skins, at a 28c basis for northerns. Sellers are now talking 29c or better for unsold November skins.

First salted Chicago city calfskins advanced a full cent over last trading on the sale of two cars at 26c. Higher prices are now talked. Outside city calf are quoted around $25@25\frac{1}{4}$ c. For resalted lots, $23@25$ c, selected, asked. Mixed cities

and countries range down to around 23c.

KIPSKINS—The market is stronger. One packer moved November native kipskins at 26c. Over-weights are nominally around 26c. Branded are nominally $23\frac{1}{4}@24$ c.

First salted Chicago city kips are nominally around $24\frac{1}{4}@25$ c, with last confirmed trading some time back at 24c. Offerings are scarce. Outside cities are quoted around $23\frac{1}{4}@24$ c. Resalted lots range $21\frac{1}{4}@23$ c, asked. Mixed cities and countries range down around $22\frac{1}{4}$ c asked.

Packer regular slunks sold last at \$1.50. Hairless are quoted around \$1.05, with slightly higher prices being realized lately for selected lots. No. 2's are half price.

HORSEHIDES—The market is strong, with fairly good hides with full heads and shanks held up to \$9.00. Prices range down to \$8.00@8.50 asked for fair mixed lots.

SHEEPSKINS—Dry pelts are quoted at $25@28$ c per lb., according to section. Packer shearlings continue quiet at this season. One packer moved a car containing a good percentage of No. 2's at \$1.15, and the market is well cleaned up. Pickled skins are firmer and are quoted at $\$9.25@9.50$ per doz. straight run of packer lamb at Chicago. The New York market is firmer and around \$9.50 is asked. One packer sold a car each of ribby lambs at $\$8.62\frac{1}{2}$ and blind ribbies at \$9.75, at Chicago. Pickled sheepskins are well sold up, with last trading at \$11.00 for blind ribbies and \$9.50 for ribbies at Chicago. Packer wool lambs are quoted at \$3.15 per cwt. live lamb at Chicago for next week.

PIG SKINS—The market is inactive and ideas of values vary. They are quoted from $8\frac{3}{4}$ c up to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c, nominally, with last trading at 9c for No. 1 strips. Trades are pending. Gelatine stocks are quoted at $4@4\frac{1}{4}$ c, with sales at 4c.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—The packer hide market is very strong but quiet, being well cleaned up to first of December. No offerings of December hides have yet appeared, but the market is quoted nominally on the basis of full Chicago prices, which are 25c for natives, 24c for butts and $23\frac{1}{4}$ c for Colorados.

COUNTRY HIDES—Country hides are stronger in sympathy with the packer market. Dealers do not appear anxious to move the light supplies they have on hand. Good mid-west extremes are held at $22@22\frac{1}{4}$ c; buff weights, $20@20\frac{1}{4}$ c asked; all-weights, $20@20\frac{1}{4}$ c.

CALFSKINS—The market is very firm and receipts are reported as being very light. A better demand is reported, but offerings are light and higher prices are being quoted in a nominal way.

NORWEGIAN ANIMAL CENSUS.

The total number of domestic animals in Norway increased .5 per cent during 1927 over the preceding year, as compared with an increase of 4.5 per cent from 1925 to 1926, and 2.1 per cent from 1924 to 1925. The number of domestic animals in Norway is now larger than at any previous time and is 10.4 per cent greater than in 1907. The following table gives the animal census of Norway as of June 20, 1927:

	1927.	1926.
Cattle	1,200,450	1,200,279
Hogs	290,089	303,412
Sheep	1,608,222	1,595,237
Goats	280,060	280,275

The above report was transmitted recently to the United States Department of Commerce.

CHICAGO HIDE MOVEMENT.

Receipts of hides at Chicago for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, 5,809,000 lbs.; previous week, 4,234,000 lbs.; same week, 1926, 5,600,000 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 207,736,000 lbs.; same period, 1926, 174,558,000 lbs.

Shipments of hides from Chicago for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, 5,400,000 lbs.; previous week, 3,890,000 lbs.; same week, 1926, 5,006,000 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Dec. 3, 237,354,000 lbs.; same period, 1926, 246,437,000 lbs.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef this week up to Dec. 9, 1927, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 54,423 quarters; to the Continent, 13,052; others, none.

Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 150,225 quarters; to the Continent, 60,434; others, none.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Inspection granted—Stegner Products Co., 1816 Race St., Cincinnati, O.; *The P. Brennan Co., 3927-43 S. Halsted St., Chicago; Pure Meat Products Co. (Inc.), 217 Broome St., Newark, N. J.

Inspection withdrawn—Renno Packing Co., Richmond, Va.; *Sidney Packing Co., Sidney, O.; Thomas Harris, New York, N. Y.; *Brown Bros., Indianapolis, Ind.

*Conducts slaughtering.

CHICAGO HIDE QUOTATIONS.

Quotations on hides at Chicago for the week ending Dec. 10, 1927, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	PACKER HIDES.			
	Week ending Dec. 10, '27.	Week ending Dec. 3, '27.	Cor. week, 1926.	
Spread native steers	@20n	@25 $\frac{1}{4}$	16	@16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heavy native steers	@25 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ @25ax	15	@15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heavy Texas steers	@24	@23 $\frac{1}{4}$		@14
Heavy butt branded steers	@24	@23 $\frac{1}{4}$		@14
Heavy Colorado steers	@23 $\frac{1}{4}$	@23	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	@14
Ex-light Texas steers	@22	@21 $\frac{1}{4}$		@12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Branded cows	@22	@21 $\frac{1}{4}$		@12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heavy native cows	@23	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ b@23ax		@13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Light native cows	@22 $\frac{1}{4}$	@22		@13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Native bulls	@18 $\frac{1}{4}$	@18	10	@10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Branded bulls	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @17n	16 $\frac{1}{4}$ @17	8	@9
Calfskins	@26	27b@26ax		@18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax
Kips, overwt.	@26	@25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	@18
Kips, branded	@26n	@25 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	16	@16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Slunks, regular	@1.50	@1.50		@1.25
Slunks, hairless	1.05@1.10	1.00@1.10		@.85
Light, Native, Butts, Colorado steers 1c per lb. less than heavies.				

	CITY AND SMALL PACKERS.			
	Week ending Dec. 10, '27.	Week ending Dec. 3, '27.	Cor. week, 1926.	
Natives, all weights	@22 $\frac{1}{4}$	@21 $\frac{1}{4}$		@13
Branded hds. ..	@22	@21		@12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bulls, native ..	@17 $\frac{1}{4}$	@17	9	@9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Branded bulls ..	@16	@16	7	@7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Calfskins	@26	25 $\frac{1}{4}$ b@26ax	17	@17 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kips	24 $\frac{1}{4}$ @25n	@24		@16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Slunks, regular ..	@1.40n	@1.40	90	@1.10n
Slunks, hairless, No. 1	@70n	@70		@60n

	COUNTRY HIDES.			
	Week ending Dec. 10, '27.	Week ending Dec. 3, '27.	Cor. week, 1926.	
Heavy steers	@18 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	@18 $\frac{1}{4}$	10	@10 $\frac{1}{4}$
Heavy cows	@19 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	@18 $\frac{1}{4}$		@10
Butts	@20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	@19 $\frac{1}{4}$	20	@11 $\frac{1}{4}$
Extremes	@22 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	@21	13	@14
Bulls	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16ax	14@14 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	@8ax
Calfskins	@21n	@21n	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	@13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kips	@20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ax	19 $\frac{1}{4}$ @20n	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	@14
Light calf	1.30@1.50	1.30@1.50	90	@1.10
Deacons	1.25@1.40	1.25@1.40	90	@1.10
Slunks, regular ..	@1.00	75	1.00	@.70
Slunks, hairless ..	@.90	90	15	@.25
Horsehides	8.00@8.00ax	7.00@8.00ax	4.00@5.50	
Hogskins	@70	@75	35	@45

	SHEEPSKINS.			
	Week ending Dec. 10, '27.	Week ending Dec. 3, '27.	Cor. week, 1926.	
Packer lambs	1.75@2.10	1.75@2.25	1.75@2.25	
Pks. shearings ..	1.15@1.20	@1.20	1.15@1.25	
Dry pelts	@28	25	@28	21

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The remodeled cold storage plant at Bridgeport, Wash., was reopened recently. The plant has a capacity of 40,000 boxes of apples.

The C. M. Holtzinger Co. has opened a cold storage warehouse at Cowiche, Wash. It is 96 by 132 feet in size and has a capacity of 275 cars of fruit.

A new and modern structure is being planned to replace the old wooden building of the Chico Ice & Cold Storage Co., Chico, Calif. New equipment will also be installed. The storage capacity will be increased from 40,000 to 60,000 cubic feet.

The Salinas Cold Storage & Ice Co., Salinas, Calif., is planning the erection of a new cold storage plant to cost, with equipment, about \$150,000.

Plans are being made to erect a cold storage warehouse at Santa Clara, Calif. The building and equipment will cost in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

A large cold storage warehouse is being planned for Orlando, Fla.

The Pensacola Dairy Co., Pensacola, Fla., is planning improvements, including the erection of a cold storage warehouse. Cold storage facilities at the Robertsdale,

Ala., plant of the company will also be increased.

The Hawkinsville Ice & Cold Storage Co., Hawkinsville, Ga., has recently installed new machinery.

A large cold storage plant is being planned for Macon, Ga.

The city council of Plaquemine, La., has preliminary plans for a municipal cold storage warehouse and ice plant. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$25,000.

The Beebe Pateros Cold Storage Co., Pateros, Wash., has added a twelve-ton refrigerating machine to its equipment.

A fifty-ton refrigerating machine has been added to the plant of the Emporia Ice & Cold Storage Co., Emporia, Kan. The company is also overhauling its plant.

THE LATEST REFRIGERANT.

Carbon dioxide "ice," or solidified carbonic acid gas, as a refrigerant, particularly in the shipment of perishable products such as meat, fish and fruit by rail, was described as superior in many ways to ordinary ice in an address by Walter E. Ditmars, president of the Carbice Corporation of America, to the Eastern Ice Association at a recent meeting in New York.

"Solid carbonic," he said, "contains roughly twice as much refrigeration, pound for pound, as ordinary ice. But the expanding property of solid carbonic serves to make it from 15 to 20 times as effective as ordinary ice at the same time guaranteeing a clean dry package."

Mr. Ditmars said that in shipping ice cream between New York and Philadelphia, 200 pounds of carbon dioxide replaces 3,000 pounds of ordinary ice and

600 pounds of salt. In a shipment of frozen fish from New York to Detroit, 1,200 pounds of carbon dioxide replaced 17,000 pounds of water ice and about 1,700 pounds of salt, and in addition a single packing sufficed for the entire trip with no need of opening the car to replenish it.

Vice-President Wesley M. Oler, of the American Ice Co., made a plea for all ice companies and all other companies employing motor trucks in the streets of cities, to educate their drivers in safe, careful and considerate driving, as a means both of cutting down the toll of street accidents and of winning public goodwill for the company.

Several speakers gave it as their opinion that the ice industry is entering upon an era of widespread financial consolidation, resulting in a greater concentration of managing control in a few large organizations, and all-around improved efficiency of operation, stronger financial backing and better methods of service and merchandising.

REFRIGERATION LUBRICATION.

In many vertical and horizontal refrigerating machines, especially the larger types, pressure lubrication is used with marked success. More accurate control of the amount of oil delivered to cylinder walls and compressor bearings is possible with such a system.

One of the chief advantages of pressure lubrication, however, is the possibility of effective filtration or purification of the oil if it is to be re-circulated. With a splash

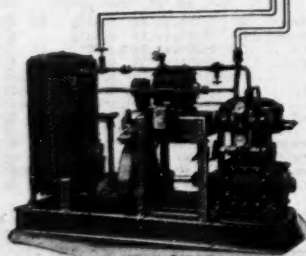


A FRICK Refrigerating Machine

Will cool your boxes—and keep on cooling them, long after other machines would be worn out.

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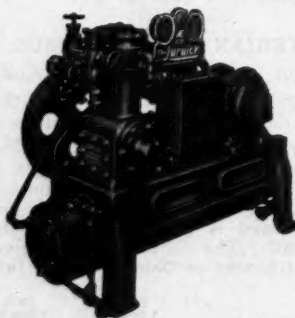
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oil system this can be done only when the crank case is drained.

On many types of machines it is good practice to lubricate internal and external parts individually; in other words, using the mechanical lubricator with perhaps three outlets for cylinder and stuffing box service, and an independent gravity or mechanical pressure circulating system for all external bearings.

For these latter a high-grade engine or machine oil will suffice. Low pour test and exacting flash point requirements for this type of work are relatively immaterial, it is only essential that the viscosity be sufficient to carry the bearing loads and that the oil is conducive to ready separation from foreign matter and impurities.

Mechanical forced-feed lubricators are also adaptable to cylinder lubrication via the oil lantern or oil recess within the piston rod stuffing box.—*Lubrication.*

JOIN MATHIESON STAFF.

In connection with the taking over by Mathieson of the ammonia business of the B. P. Clapp Ammonia Company, recently announced, two former members of the Clapp organization, R. R. Weber and J. M. Longstreet, are now associated with the Mathieson Alkali Works as sales representatives. Both men will now operate under the direction of J. B. Peake, Ohio district sales manager, located in the Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati.

Mr. Weber, who has in recent years been in charge of all the Clapp Ammonia Company business in the middle west, joined their organization immediately after his graduation from Dennison University in 1914 with the degree of bachelor of science in chemistry. He learned the business from the bottom up with these pioneers in the recovery of ammonia from by-product gas liquors, advancing through various positions to the important post he has recently held.

Mr. Longstreet had been connected with the B. P. Clapp Ammonia Company for forty-two years, having started with them in 1885 as engineer and stillman at the Cincinnati works. When their Louisville works was built in 1890 he was placed in charge and had conducted their activities in that section until this year. For the present he will be located as heretofore at Louisville.

During their long service with the Clapp Company, Weber and Longstreet have built up an enviable reputation with the trade, and their many friends will be glad to know that they are to continue in their chosen field.

SHEEPSKIN STOCKS.

Stocks of sheep, lamb and cabretta skins, both raw stocks and leather, subject to correction, for October, 1927, with comparisons for the previous month, are given by the U. S. Department of Commerce as follows:

RAW STOCKS END OF THE MONTH.

	Oct., 1927.	Sept., 1927.
	Skins.	Skins.
Sheep and lamb.....	5,070,780	0,430,023
Cabretta	987,038	1,011,801

FINISHED LEATHER AT TANNERS.

Sheep and lamb, total.....	2,694,304	2,895,369
Cabretta, total.....	608,102	734,881

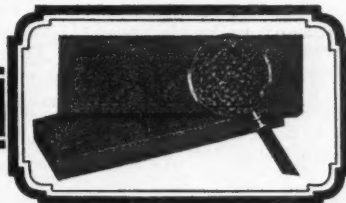
IN PROCESS AT END OF MONTH.

Sheep and lamb, total.....	5,129,386	5,203,738
Cabretta, total	447,863	343,226

PRODUCTION DURING MONTH.

Sheep and lamb, total.....	2,910,495	2,886,295
Cabretta, total	199,826	212,250

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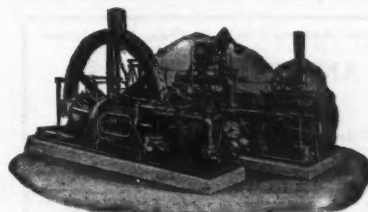
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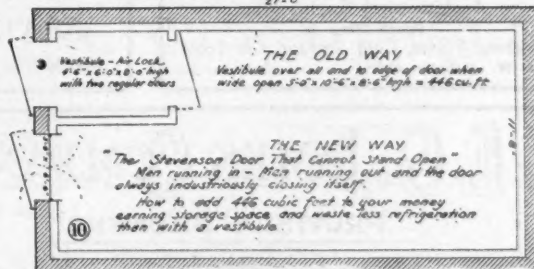
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UNITED CORK COMPANIES

LYNDHURST, N. J.

Chicago Section

An Indiana packer in town this week was Ernest Urwitz, of the Dryfus Packing Co., Lafayette.

Frank Kohrs, secretary and treasurer of Kohrs Packing Co., Davenport, Ia., was a Chicago visitor this week.

Ralph Daigneau, manager of the provision department, Geo. A. Hormel & Co., Austin, Minn., was in Chicago this week on business.

F. W. Keigher, manager of the car route sales department, Wilson & Co., Chicago, is in the hospital suffering from an attack of influenza.

Otto Finkbeiner, president of the Little Rock Packing Co., Little Rock, Ark., was in the city this week attending an Institute meeting.

G. L. Talley, vice president of the Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y., stopped over in Chicago at the end of last week

on his return from a visit to the company's Western plants.

Packers' purchases of livestock at Chicago for the first four days of this week totaled 36,380 cattle, 12,511 calves, 119,111 hogs and 47,337 sheep.

Provision shipments from Chicago for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons, are reported as follows:

	Last wk. 1927.	Prev. wk. 1927.	Cor. week, 1926.
Cured meats, lbs.	17,019,000	14,520,000	17,002,000
Fresh meats, lbs.	39,595,000	30,658,000	46,330,000
Lard, lbs.	6,236,000	5,328,000	12,019,000

DEALERS SHOW PRIZE BEEF.

McCann and Company, well known retail meat dealers of Pittsburgh, Pa., have on exhibit the grand champion carload of cattle, consisting of 15 yearling steers, from the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, also the grand champion steer of the Canadian National Live Stock Exposition and the reserve champion of the Royal Winter Fair.

The animals are groomed in their best show style and have already been viewed by thousands of people. Wide publicity is given to the fact that they are on exhibit and both young and old are urged to view them. It is estimated that three such steers exhibited a year ago by McCann and Company were viewed by 25,000 people.

SEPTEMBER MEAT CONSUMPTION.

Meat consumption in the United States, during September, 1927, at 1,077,000,000 lbs. showed a slight decrease from the preceding month's figure of 1,111,000,000 lbs. and a decrease of 42,000,000 lbs. from the same month last year.

The per capita consumption during the month was 9.1 lbs. compared with 9.3 lbs. during August, 1927, and 9.5 lbs. during September, 1926.

Beef and veal showed a per capita consumption during September, 1927, of 3.8 lbs. compared with 4 lbs. during August, 1926, and 4.6 lbs. during September, 1926. The total consumption of beef and veal during the month was 455,000,000 lbs. In August, 1927, total consumption of beef and veal was 470,000,000 lbs., and during September of last year, 536,000,000 lbs.

Pork, including lard, also showed a reduction for the month as compared with the preceding month, but was greater than for September, 1926. Total consumption was 576,000,000 lbs. compared with 595,000,000 lbs. during August and 537,000,000 lbs. during September, 1926.

Consumption of lamb and mutton was the same in September, 1927, as during August of this year, totaling 45,000,000 lbs. During September, 1926, total consumption was 46,000,000 lbs. Per capita consumption during August and September of this year was .38 lbs. and during September, 1926, .39 lbs.

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We specialize in taking care of the requirements of buyers located all over the United States and Canada. Offerings telegraphed promptly on receipt of inquiries.
On request, our complete provision, fresh meat, packinghouse products, tallow and grease daily market quotation sheets will be mailed to any member of the trade free of charge; also our periodical market reports.

PACKER INSURES EMPLOYEES.

The White Packing Company, of Salisbury, N. C., has adopted a plan of co-operative group life, health and non-occupational accident insurance for the benefit of its employees. Underwritten by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, the life insurance exceeds \$60,000.

The cooperative feature, on which the plan is based, provides for joint premium contributions by the employer and employees, the latter thus receiving the protection at a reduced cost. Individual benefits for subscribing employees are based on salary, the life insurance amounting to \$1,000 or \$2,000, and the sick and accident payments \$7.50 or \$10 a week. Subject to the terms of the policy, these payments will continue in each case of disability for a maximum of thirteen consecutive weeks.

Besides this, the insurance company maintains a visiting nurse service for the benefit of employees insured under the general plan. This service is supplemented by a health advisory bureau, which regularly distributes pamphlets, on disease prevention and health conservation.

NEW CATTLE KNOCKING PEN.

A new cattle knocking pen, designed primarily for the small meat plant, and differing considerably in design from the conventional pen, has been developed and placed on the market recently by the Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., Cincinnati, O. It is the invention of Oscar Schmidt, one of the officers of the company.

The object of the designers was to provide a pen of simple construction and of few parts and so arranged that the stunned animal would be automatically discharged onto the killing floor. These objects have been attained in this pen, it is claimed, and, further, strength and long life has been obtained by using steel as the construction material.

The animal to be stunned is admitted to the pen through one of the end gates and stands on the killing floor in the ordinary manner. The operator stands on a steel platform attached to one side and knocks the animal through the top of the pen.

When the animal drops he falls against the lower end of the rear wall. This slopes forwardly and downwardly at the middle portion. Because of its shape it projects the animal through the lower portion of the front wall of the pen.

The lower portion of the rear wall has its ends sloped endwise, outwardly and rearwardly for the purpose of directing the animal to the front portion of the middle of the pen without danger of stumbling or injury to him. This construction also compels the steer to stand in a manner most convenient to the operator and for enhancing his discharge from the pen through the front wall.

It will be noted that the pen contains no tilting floor and that there is no mechanism for operating the door through which the animal is delivered to the killing floor. The absence of these parts should make for a low maintenance cost, it is believed.

**KNOCKING PEN OF SIMPLE DESIGN.**

Because of the shape of the rear wall the collapsing animal is automatically discharged from the pen. The pen contains no tilting floor or door operating mechanism. It is built of iron and steel throughout.

TRADE GLEANINGS.

Joseph Carbeille and C. M. Semrain have organized the Fond du Lac Sausage Co. The factory will be located at 182 Johnson St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

The Everbest Pork and Provision Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, by J. A. Hahn, 149 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

An English company, called the Margarine Union, is being organized in London in connection with the recently reported merger of the Jurgens and Vandenberg interests.

The I. C. C. hearings in the commission's investigation of rates on cottonseed and cottonseed products will be continued at Fort Worth, Tex., beginning January 6. Hearings will follow at San Antonio and Houston, Tex.

The mill of the Citizens' Cotton Oil Co., Taylor, Tex., which burned last summer, is being rebuilt by Frederick Klopp, formerly treasurer and manager of the company. He has purchased the controlling stock interest from the B. W. Couch estate.

The Cox Packing Co. has been established at Blytheville, Ark., by J. H. Cox. The new company will handle fresh and cured meats as well as produce, selling to the retail trade throughout southeast Missouri. Distribution to customers will be made by trucks.

The Carstens Packing Co., Tacoma, Wash., has announced that it intends to kill no livestock in the plant of Barton & Co., Seattle, Wash., which it acquired recently. It is the intention to use this plant as a branch until it can be consolidated with the Seattle branch house of the Carstens Co.

Whatcom County, Wash., the home of cooperatives, is to have another. This time it is a meat packing association to be operated in the same way as other co-ops in Bellingham, on a non-profit, cooperative basis and supervised by a director and a manager. The association, known as the Northwest Meat Packing Association, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$30,000 in 2,500 shares of \$12.00 each. The plant will be located in Bellingham.

The construction throughout is of flanged metal bars with sides and ends of sheet metal. The pen is being marketed under the name "Boss Junior Knocking Pen," and is made in sizes to hold one or two steers.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK.

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Nov. 28.....	19,229	3,767	48,007	19,596
Tues., Nov. 29.....	13,530	3,101	58,813	12,256
Wed., Nov. 30.....	11,088	2,933	29,388	16,949
Thurs., Dec. 1.....	11,276	4,525	54,578	22,682
Fri., Dec. 2.....	3,412	1,017	25,418	6,925
Sat., Dec. 3.....	500	500	4,000	1,000
Totals this week.....	58,513	15,772	220,204	79,599
Previous week.....	54,736	11,908	153,723	61,065
Year ago.....	68,150	15,903	178,846	90,110
Two years ago.....	72,432	18,473	208,857	86,510

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Mon., Nov. 28.....	4,121	202	10,239	3,100
Tues., Nov. 29.....	4,273	345	13,569	3,659
Wed., Nov. 30.....	5,160	176	5,350	6,185
Thurs., Dec. 1.....	3,408	450	12,025	1,188
Fri., Dec. 2.....	2,819	358	14,505	9,757
Sat., Dec. 3.....	200		2,000	200
Totals this week.....	19,981	1,531	57,688	29,656
Previous week.....	17,858	626	45,990	16,185
Year ago.....	28,136	1,865	60,112	31,897
Two years ago.....	28,174	2,023	60,659	31,897

Receipts at Chicago Stock Yards thus far this year to Dec. 3, with comparative totals:

	1927.	1926.
Cattle.....	2,703,000	3,014,708
Calves.....	693,204	705,043
Hogs.....	7,001,880	6,444,876
Sheep.....	3,546,020	4,047,840

Combined weekly hog receipts at eleven markets for week ending Dec. 3, with comparisons:

	1927.	1926.
Week ending Dec. 3.....	641,000	493,000
Previous week.....	493,000	637,000
1926.....	637,000	729,000
1925.....	729,000	1,082,000
1924.....	1,082,000	844,000
1923.....	844,000	

Combined receipts at seven markets for the week ending Dec. 3, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Dec. 3.....	202,000	544,000	214,000
Previous week.....	182,000	409,000	176,000
1926.....	231,000	558,000	239,000
1925.....	248,000	622,000	211,000
1924.....	246,000	978,000	208,000
1923.....	242,000	821,000	207,000
1922.....	244,000	659,000	185,000

Combined receipts at seven points for the year to Dec. 3, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1927.....	9,015,000	20,754,000	10,346,000
1926.....	10,771,000	20,685,000	11,258,000
1925.....	10,362,000	23,550,000	9,768,000
1924.....	10,480,000	28,597,000	10,239,000
1923.....	10,622,000	29,042,000	10,348,000
1922.....	10,417,000	21,766,000	9,551,000
1921.....	8,703,000	20,591,000	11,209,000

*Calves at Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph counted as cattle.

Chicago Stock Yards receipts, average weight and top and average prices for hogs, with comparisons:

	Average Number	Average Weight	Prices received	Top.	Average.
*This week.....	220,200	226	\$ 9.55	\$ 8.95	\$ 8.85
Previous week.....	153,723	224	9.45	8.90	8.90
1926.....	178,846	237	12.15	11.90	11.90
1925.....	203,857	241	11.75	11.15	11.15
1924.....	384,295	227	9.90	9.90	9.90
1923.....	308,741	235	7.40	7.60	7.60
1922.....	217,504	233	8.45	8.10	8.10
Av. 1922-1926.....	258,000	234	\$ 9.95	\$ 9.40	\$ 9.40

*Receipts and average weight for week ending Dec. 3, 1927, unofficial.

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending Dec. 3.....	\$14.30	\$ 8.65	\$ 6.00	\$14.05
Previous week.....	13.75	8.60	6.00	13.75
1926.....	10.60	11.90	6.05	12.90
1925.....	9.95	11.15	9.10	16.10
1924.....	9.75	9.00	7.75	14.55
1923.....	9.85	7.00	7.40	12.75
1922.....	9.70	8.10	7.30	14.45

Av. 1922-1926.....\$ 9.35 \$ 9.45 \$ 7.45 \$14.15

Following is given the net supply of cattle, hogs and sheep for packers at the Chicago Stock Yards:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
*Week ending Dec. 3.....	38,500	162,500	49,000
Previous week.....	36,876	107,733	44,878
1926.....	40,014	118,784	67,213
1925.....	44,258	143,198	54,613
1924.....	52,034	278,914	58,710

*Saturday, Dec. 3, estimated.
Chicago packers' hog slaughters for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927:

Armour & Co.....	13,200
Anglo American.....	7,100
Swift & Co.....	16,500
Hammond Co.....	6,800
Morris & Co.....	23,000
Wilson & Co.....	15,600
Boyd-Lunham.....	6,900
Western Packing Co.....	11,100
Roberts & Oak.....	7,400
Miller & Hart.....	6,900
Independent Packing Co.....	6,300
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,800
Agar Packing Co.....	5,500
Others.....	34,400

Total.....167,500
Previous week.....110,600
Year ago.....129,000
1925.....151,200
1924.....291,500
(For Chicago livestock prices see page 40.)

Chicago Provision Markets

Reported by THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER DAILY MARKET SERVICE

CASH PRICES.

Based on Actual Carlot Trading, Thursday, Dec. 8, 1927.

Regular Hams.		S. P.
8-10	Green	17 @ 17½
10-12	15½	16½ @ 17
12-14	15	16½ @ 17
14-16	15	16½ @ 17
16-18	16½	17 @ 17½
18-20	16½	17
20-22	15	
22-24	16½	
24-26	16½	
26-28	15	
28-30	16½	
30-32	16½	

S. P. Boiling Hams.		H. Run.
16-18	17½	18
18-20	17½	17½
20-22	17	16½

Skinned Hams.		S. P.
10-14	Green	16½
14-16	16½	16½
16-18	16½	15½
18-20	15	14½
20-22	15	13½
22-24	13½	12½
24-26	11½	11½
26-28	11½	11½
28-30	11½	11½
30-32	11	10½

Picnics.		S. P.
4-6	Green	12½
6-8	10½	12
8-10	9½	11½
10-12	9½	10½
12-14	9½	10½

Bellies.*		S. P.
6-8	Green	17
8-10	17	17½
10-12	17	17½
12-14	15½	17½
14-16	15½	17½
16-18	15	16½

* Square Cut and Seedless.

D. S. Bellies.*		Rib
14-16	Clear	11
16-18	12½	11½
18-20	12½	12½
20-22	12	12
22-24	11½	11½
24-26	11½	11½
26-28	11½	11½
28-30	11	11

* Fully Cured.

D. S. Fat Backs.		11
8-10	11	11
10-12	11½	11½
12-14	12	12
14-16	12½	12½
16-18	12½	12½
18-20	12	12
20-22	12	12

D. S. Rough Ribs.		11.25
45-50	11.25	11.25
55-60	11.00	11.00
65-70	10.75	10.75
75-80	10.50	10.50

Other D. S. Meats.		11½
Extra Short Clears.	35-45	11½
Extra Short Ribs.	35-45	11½
Regular Plates.	6-8	10
Clear Plates.	4-6	9½
Jowl Butts.		9½

Lard.		11.00
Prime steam.	11.00	11.00
Prime steam, loose.	11.22½	11.22½

How hot should the water be in the hog scalding vat? Ask "The Packer's Encyclopedia," the "blue book" of the industry.

PURE VINEGARS

A. P. CALLAHAN & COMPANY

2807 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

FUTURE PRICES.

Official Board of Trade Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.90	11.90	11.80	11.82½
Jan.	12.45	12.47½	12.40	12.42½
May	12.80	12.80	12.70	12.72½
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.	12.25	12.30	12.25	11.92½
Jan.	12.25	12.30	12.25	12.30
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.45
Jan.				11.42½

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.70ax
Jan.	12.37½	12.37½	12.17½	12.17½
Mar.	12.52½	12.52½	12.35	12.35ax
May	12.70-75	12.75	12.50	12.50
July				12.65n
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.				11.90ax
Jan.	12.30	12.30	12.45	12.45n
Mar.	12.50	12.50	12.45	12.45ax
May	12.80	12.80	12.72½	12.72½
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.45n
Jan.	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½
May	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.05

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.67½	11.67½	11.67½	11.67½
Jan.	12.12½	12.15	12.12½	12.15b
Mar.	12.30	12.32½	12.30	12.32½b
May	12.47½-50	12.55	12.47½	12.47½
July	12.60	12.65	12.60	12.65
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.				11.87½ax
Jan.	12.17½	12.25	12.17½	12.25
Mar.	12.50	12.52½	12.50	12.52½b
May	12.75	12.82½	12.75	12.80ax
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.45n
Jan.				11.87½b
May				11.65n

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½	11.62½
Jan.	12.10-12½	12.15	12.05	12.07½
Mar.	12.32½	12.32½	12.25	12.27½ax
May	12.47½-50	12.52½	12.42½	12.45ax
July				12.60ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.65
Jan.	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.15b
Mar.	12.15	12.15	12.15	12.45ax
May	12.70	12.70	12.70	12.70ax
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.45n
Jan.	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½
May				11.62½ax

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.65	11.65	11.57½	11.57½ax
Jan.	12.10	12.12½	12.05	12.07½b
Mar.	12.27½	12.30	12.22½	12.25b
May	12.50	12.50	12.42½	12.42½b
July				12.60ax
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.				11.65n
Jan.				12.15n
Mar.	12.50	12.50	12.45	12.45n
May				12.67½ax
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.45n
Jan.				11.37½n
May				11.62½n

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1927.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—				
Dec.	11.50-52½	11.52½	11.50	11.50-52½
Jan.	12.10	12.10	12.02½	12.05b
Mar.	12.27½	12.22½	12.22½	12.22½b
May	12.40	12.42½	12.37½-40	12.40-42½ax
July				12.55n
CLEAR BELLIES—				
Dec.				11.65n
Jan.				12.15b
Mar.				12.45b
May				12.67½n
SHORT RIBS—				
Dec.				10.60b
Jan.	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½	11.37½
May				11.62½n

CHICAGO HOG PURCHASES.

Purchases of hogs by Chicago packers for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 8, 1927, with comparisons, were as follows:

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Co. week. 1926.
Armour & Co.	13,103	12,585	5,482
Anglo-American Prov. Co.	6,689	6,222	3,827
Swift & Co.	14,013	13,270	5,734
G. H. Hammond Co.	7,454	6,753	5,096
Morris & Co.	10,834	10,123	7,186
Wilson & Co.	13,654	13,053	11,533
Boyd-Lanham Co.	6,582	5,805	5,087
Western Pkg. & Prov. Co.	14,703	4,020	8,290
Roberts & Oake.	8,244	6,398	5,585
Miller & Hart.	8,512	6,117	5,080
Independent Pkg. Co.	6,359	5,502	5,147
Brennan Pkg. Co.	6,250	6,000	5,840
Agar Pkg. Co.	5,639	5,300	2,700
Total	122,136	101,524	81,818

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.	35	22	12
Rib roast, light end.	45	28	20
Chuck roast.	28	20	14
Steaks, round.	45	30	20
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.	50	32	22
Steaks, porterhouse.	65	37	29
Steaks, flank.	28	25	18
Beef stew, chuck.	20	18	12½
Corned briskets, boneless.	24	22	18
Corned plates.	16	12	10
Corned rumps, boneless.	25	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarters	35	25
Legs	40	30
Stews	20	15
Chops, shoulder	25	20
Chops, rib and loin.	55	25
Mutton.		
Legs	26	
Stew	10	
Shoulders	18	
Chops, rib and loin.	35	

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 av.	23	@23
Loins, whole, 10@12 av.	21	@23
Loins, whole, 12@14 av.	20	@22
Loins, whole, 14 and over.	16	@19
Chops	24	@27
Shoulders	18	@20
Butts	20	@20
Spareribs	18	@18
Hocks	14	@14
Leaf lard, unrendered.	15	@15

Veal.

Hindquarters	26	@32
Forequarters	14	@20
Legs	10	@28
Breasts	12	@16
Shoulders	10	@22
Cutlets	43	@43
Rib and loin chops.	43	@38

Butchers' Offal.

Suet	@ 6
Shop fat	@ 3
Bone, per 100 lbs.	@ 50
Calf skins	@ 17
Klips	@ 20
Deacons	@ 12

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	Sacks.
Nitrite of Soda, 1 c. l. Chicago.	9½	
Double refined saltpetre, grand, 1 c. l.	6½	5½
Crystals	8	7½
Double refined nitrate of soda, f. o. b.		
N. Y. S. S., carloads.	3½	3½
Less than carloads, granulated.	4½	4
Crystals	5½	5
Kegs, 100@200 lbs., 1c more.		
Boric acid, in carloads, powdered, in bbls.	8½	8½
Crystals to powdered, in bbls., in 5-ton lots or more.	9½	9½
In bbls. in less than 5-ton lots.	8½	9
Borax, carloads, powdered, in bbls.	5	4½
In ton lots, gran. or powdered, in bbls.	5	4½
Salt—		
Granulated, car lots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago		\$6.00
bulk		
Medium, car lots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago,		9.10
bulk		
Rock, carlots, per ton, f.o.b. Chicago.		6.10
Sugar—		
Raw sugar, 96 basis, f.o.b. New Orleans.	@4.75	
Second sugar, 90 basis.	None	
Syrup, testing 63 and 65 combined sucrose and invert, New York.	@.46	
Standard granulated f.o.b. refiners (2%).	@5.00	
Packers' curing sugar, 100 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.	@5.40	
Packers' curing sugar, 250 lb. bags, f.o.b. Reserve, La., less 2%.	@5.80	

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

	Week ending Dec. 8.	Cor. week. Dec. 8.
Prime native steers.....	24 @26	19 @20
Good native steers.....	21 @24	18 @18
Medium steers.....	17 @20	14 @16
Halfers, good.....	15 @22	13 @18
Cows.....	11 @16	9 @12
Head quarters, choice.....	28 @30	24 @24
Fore quarters, choice.....	19 @20	16 @16

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loin, No. 1.....	52 @53	29 @29
Steer Loin, No. 2.....	44 @45	26 @26
Steer Short Loin, No. 1.....	71 @73	36 @36
Steer Short Loin, No. 2.....	56 @58	33 @33
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	33 @35	23 @23
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	33 @34	22 @22
Cow Loin.....	24 @24	18 @18
Cow Short Loin.....	18 @18	16 @16
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	37 @38	21 @21
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	33 @34	20 @20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	20 @20	15 @15
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	18 @18	15 @15
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2	11 @11
Steer Round, No. 1.....	19 1/2 @19 1/2	14 @14
Steer Round, No. 2.....	19 @19	14 @14
Steer Chuck, No. 2.....	17 @18	13 @13
Cow Round.....	14 @14	12 @12
Cow Chuck.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Steer Plate.....	14 @14	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Steer Navel Ends.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Cow Navel Ends.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Fore Shanks.....	9 @9	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Hind Shanks.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2	7 @7
Balls.....	6 @6	4 @4
Strip Loin, No. 1.....	55 @55	37 @37
Strip Loin, No. 2.....	33 @33	33 @33
Strip Loin, No. 3.....	34 @34	27 @27
Sirloin Butts, No. 1.....	25 @25	22 @22
Sirloin Butts, No. 2.....	15 @15	15 @15
Beef Tenderloin, No. 1.....	65 @65	60 @60
Beef Tenderloin, No. 2.....	18 @18	18 @18
Bump Butts.....	20 @20	15 @15
Flank Steaks.....	15 @15	10 @10
Shoulder Clods.....	10 @10	
Hanging Tenderloin.....	20 @20	

Beef Products.

Brains (per lb.).....	10 @10	12 @12
Hearts.....	11 @11	12 @12
Tongues.....	29 @29	21 1/2 @21 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	12 @12	12 @12
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	6 @6	4 @4
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	14 @14	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Livers.....	10 @10	10 1/2 @10 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.....	20 @20	18 @18

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	20 @21	18 @20
Good Carcass.....	15 @15	13 @13
Good Saddle.....	20 @20	18 @18
Good Back.....	12 @12	12 @12
Medium Back.....	10 @11	8 @12

Veal Products.

Brains, each.....	70 @72	50 @60
Sweetbreads.....	65 @65	41 @41
Calf Livers.....	55 @55	

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	26 @26	20 @20
Medium Lambs.....	24 @24	24 @24
Choice Saddle.....	30 @30	28 @28
Medium Saddle.....	28 @28	26 @26
Choice Fores.....	20 @20	20 @20
Medium Fores.....	18 @18	18 @18
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	32 @32	32 @32
Lamb Tongues, each.....	13 @13	13 @13
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	30 @30	25 @25

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	9 @9	8 @8
Light Sheep.....	13 @13	14 @14
Heavy Saddle.....	12 @12	12 @12
Light Saddle.....	16 @16	16 @16
Heavy Fores.....	7 @7	8 @8
Light Fores.....	12 @12	13 @13
Mutton Legs.....	18 @18	18 @18
Mutton Loin.....	12 @12	11 @11
Mutton Stew.....	13 @13	13 @13
Sheep Tongues, each.....	13 @13	13 @13
Sheep Heads, each.....	10 @10	10 @10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	21 @21	24 @24
Pork Loin, 8@10 lbs. avg.....	18 @18	24 @25
Hams.....	25 @25	23 @24
Belles.....	22 @22	22 @22
Calas.....	16 @16	17 @17
Skimmed Shoulders.....	13 @13 1/2	17 @18
Tenderloins.....	40 @45	40 @45
Spare ribs.....	12 @12	13 @13
Leaf Lard.....	13 @13	14 @14
Back Fat.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2	15 @15
Butts.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2	15 @15
Hocks.....	14 @14	15 @15
Tails.....	6 @6	6 @6
Neck Bones.....	6 @6	6 @6
Slip Bones.....	12 @12	12 @12
Blade Bones.....	12 @12	12 @12
Pigs' feet.....	6 @6	6 @6
Kidneys, per lb.....	9 @9	8 @8
Livers.....	5 1/2 @5 1/2	6 @6
Brains.....	14 @14	15 @15
Ears.....	6 @6	6 @6
Snouts.....	9 @9	8 @8
Heads.....	10 @10	10 @10

DOMESTIC SAUSAGE.

Fancy pork sausage, in 1-lb. carton.....	27 @27
Country style sausage, fresh in link.....	20 @20
Country style sausage, fresh in bulk.....	18 @18
Country style sausage, smoked.....	23 @23
Mixed sausage, fresh.....	16 @16
Frankfurts in sheep casings.....	22 @22
Frankfurts in hog casings.....	21 @21
Bologna in beef bungs, choice.....	17 @17
Bologna in cloth, paraffined, choice.....	15 @15
Bologna in beef middles, choice.....	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Liver sausage in hog bungs.....	12 @12
Liver sausage in beef rounds.....	17 @17
Head cheese.....	25 @25
New England luncheon specialty.....	20 @20
Liberty luncheon specialty.....	19 @19
Mixed luncheon specialty.....	22 @22
Tongue sausage.....	17 @17
Blood sausage.....	18 @18
Polish sausage.....	16 @16
Souse.....	

DRY SAUSAGE.

Cervelat, choice, in hog bungs.....	51 @51
Cervelat, new condition, in hog bungs.....	49 @49
Thuringer Cervelat.....	26 @26
Farmer.....	31 @31
Holsteiner.....	30 @30
B. C. Salami, choice.....	48 @48
Milano Salami, choice in hog bungs.....	50 @50
B. C. Salami, new condition.....	28 @28
Prisera, choice, in hog middles.....	42 @42
Genoa style Salami.....	57 @57
Pepperoni.....	39 @39
Moradella, new condition.....	26 @26
Capiccoli.....	51 @51
Italian style hams.....	40 @40
Virginia hams.....	53 @53

SAUSAGE IN OIL.

Bologna style sausage in beef rounds—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	\$6.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	7.50
Frankfurt style sausage in sheep casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	8.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	9.00
Frankfurt style sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.50
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.50
Smoked link sausage in pork casings—	
Small tins, 2 to crate.....	7.00
Large tins, 1 to crate.....	8.00

SAUSAGE MATERIALS.

Regular pork trimmings.....	8 1/2 @9
Special lean pork trimmings.....	12 @13
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	13 1/2 @14
Neck bone trimmings.....	10 @10 1/2
Pork cheek meat.....	8 1/2 @9
Pork hearts.....	8 1/2 @9
Native boneless bull meat (heavy).....	13 1/2 @14
Boneless chucks.....	12 1/2 @13
Shank meat.....	11 1/2 @12
Beef trimmings.....	9 @9 1/2
Beef hearts.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Beef cheeks (trimmed).....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Dr. canner cows, 300 lbs. and up.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Dressed canners, 350 lbs. and up.....	9 @9
Dr. bologna bulls, 500@700 lbs.....	12 @12
Beef tripe.....	4 @4 1/2
Cured pork tongues (each trim.).....	14 @14 1/2

(These are prices to wholesalers on material packed in new black barrels for shipment.)

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

(F. O. B. CHICAGO)

Beef Casings:	
Domestic rounds, 180 pack.....	25 @25
Domestic rounds, 140 pack.....	38 @38
Wide export rounds.....	44 @44
Medium export rounds.....	32 @32
Narrow export rounds.....	36 @36
No. 1 weasands.....	12 @12
No. 2 weasands.....	6 @6
No. 1 domestic bungs.....	21 @21
No. 2 bungs.....	14 @14
Regular middles.....	1.00 @1.10
Selected wide middles.....	2.50 @2.50
Dried bladders:	
12/15.....	2.50 @2.50
10/12.....	1.75 @1.75
8/10.....	1.50 @1.50
6/8.....	1.25 @1.25

Hog Casings:	
Narrow, per 100 yds.....	3.10 @3.20
Narrow, med., per 100 yds.....	2.50 @2.65
Mediums, per 100 yds.....	2.00 @2.15
Wides, per 100 yds.....	1.50 @1.50
Export bungs.....	35 @35
Large prime bungs.....	22 @22
Medium prime bungs.....	13 1/2 @15
Small prime bungs.....	10 @11
Middles.....	18 @18
Stomachs.....	.06 @.06
Bladders.....	

Quotations for large lots. Smaller quantities at usual advance.

VINEGAR PICKLED PRODUCTS

Regular tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	\$14.00
Honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pocket honeycomb tripe, 200-lb. bbl.....	18.00
Pork feet, 200-lb. bbl.....	17.50
Pork tongue, 200-lb. bbl.....	63.00
Lamb tongues, long cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	42.00
Lamb tongues, short cut, 200-lb. bbl.....	51.00

BARRELED PORK AND BEEF

Mess pork, regular.....	31.00
Family back pork, 20 to 34 pieces.....	36.00
Family back pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	37.00
Clear back pork, 40 to 50 pieces.....	28.00
Clear plate pork, 35 to 45 pieces.....	20.50
Clear plate pork, 25 to 35 pieces.....	21.00
Brisket pork.....	25.00
Bean pork.....	24.50
Plate beef.....	29.00
Extra plate beef.....	30.00

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	\$1.67 1/2 @1.72 1/2
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops.....	1.90 @1.95
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	1.87 1/2 @1.92 1/2
White oak ham tierces.....	2.84 @2.84
Red oak lard tierces.....	2.52 1/2 @2.53
White oak lard tierces.....	2.73 1/2 @2.73

OLEOMARGARINE.

Highest grade natural color animal fat margarine in 1 lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago.....	25 @25
White animal fat margarine in 1 lb. cartons, rolls or prints, f.o.b. Chicago.....	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Nut margarine, 1 lb. cartons, f.o.b. Chicago (30 and 60 lb. solid packed tubs, 1c per lb. less.).....	18 @18
Pastry oleomargarine, 60-lb. tubs, f.o.b. Chicago.....	17 @17

DRY SALT MEATS.

Extra short clears.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Extra short ribs.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Short clear middles, 60-lb. avg.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Clear bellies, 18@20 lbs.....	12 @12
Clear bellies, 14@16 lbs.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Rib bellies, 20@25 lbs.....	12 @12
Rib bellies, 25@30 lbs.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Fat backs, 10@12 lbs.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Fat backs, 12@14 lbs.....	12 @12
Fat backs, 14@16 lbs.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Regular plates.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Butts.....	10 @10

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Regular hams, fancy, 14@16 lbs.....	22 1/2 @22 1/2
Skinned hams, fancy, 16@18 lbs.....	22 @22
Standard regular hams, 12@14 lbs.....	22 @22
Picnics, 6@8 lbs.....	18 1/2 @18 1/2
Standard bacon, 10@12 lbs.....	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Standard bacon, 12@14 lbs.....	34 1/2 @34 1/2
Standard bacon strips, 6@7 lbs.....	25 1/2 @25 1/2
Cooked hams, choice, skin on, surplus fat off.....	32 @32
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off.....	33 @33
Cooked hams, choice, skinned, surplus fat off.....	34 @34
Cooked picnics, skin on, surplus fat off.....	23 @23
Cooked picnics skinned, surplus fat off.....	24 @24
Cooked loin roll, smoked.....	38 @38

ANIMAL OILS.

Prime lard oil.....	16 @16 1/2
Extra winter strained.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Extra lard oil.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Extra No. 1 lard.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
No. 1 lard oil.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2
No. 2 lard oil.....	10 @10
Acidless tallow oil.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Pure neatfoot oil.....	16 @16 1/2
Extra neatfoot oil.....	12 @12 1/2
No. 1 neatfoot oil.....	11 @11 1/2

LARD (Unrefined).

Prime, steam, cash, tierces.....	11.62 @11.62
Prime, steam, loose.....	11.22 @11.22
Leaf, raw.....	7.75 @7.75
Neutral lard.....	14.50 @14.50

LARD (Refined).

Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb.....	12.70 @12.70
Pure lard, tierces.....	12.62 @12.62
Compound.....	13.00 @13.00

OLEO OIL AND STEARINE.

Oleo oil, extra.....	17 1/2 @17 1/2
Oleo stocks.....	14 @15
Prime No. 1 oleo oil.....	16 @16 1/2
Prime No. 2 oleo oil.....	15 @15 1/2
No. 3 oleo oil.....	14 @14
Prime oleo stearine, edible.....	10 @10

TALLOW AND GREASES.

Edible tallow, under 1% acid, 45 titre.....	9 1/2 @9 1/2
Prime packers' tallow.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
No. 1 tallow, basis 10% f.f.a. 42 titre.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2
No. 2 tallow, basis 40% f.f.a., 40 titre.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2
Choice white grease, max. 4% acid, loose.....	9 @9
Chicago.....	9 @9 1/2
B-White grease, max. 5% acid.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Yellow grease, 12-15 f.f.a.....	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Brown grease, 40 f.f.a.....	6 1/2 @6 1/2

VEGETABLE OILS.

Crude cottonseed oil in tanks, f.o.b. Valley points, nom., prompt.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
White, deodorized in bbls., c.a.f. Chicago.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Yellow, deodorized in bbls.....	11 1/2 @12
Soap stock, 50% f.f.a. basis, f.o.b. mills.....	2 1/2 @2 1/2
Corn oil, b. mills, f.o.b. mills.....	9 @9
Soya bean oil, seller's tank, f.o.b. coast nom.....	9 @9
Cocanut oil, seller's tank, f.o.b. coast.....	8 1/2 @8 1/2
Refined in bbls., c.a.f., Chicago, nom.....	10 1/2 @10 1/2

FERTILIZERS.

Blood, unground and ground.....	\$ 5.00 @5.25
Hoofmeal.....	3.35 @3.50
Ground fertilizer tankage, 10%.....	4.25 @4.50
Ground fertilizer tankage, 6 to 9%.....	3.75 @4.25
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	32.00 @34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	38.00 @32.00
Unground steam bone, per ton, 18% moisture.....	24.00 @25.00
Unground steam bone, per ton.....	30.00 @32.00
Unground bone tankage, per ton.....	22.00 @24.00

Retail Section

Rolling Lamb Breast in a New Way

Lamb Demonstration Specialist Shows Retailers How to Prepare This Cut of Meat More Attractively

A more general use of lamb is the aim of a widespread campaign contemplated by the National Wool Growers Association, and now being tested out in three central Western cities—Springfield, Ill., St. Joseph, Mo., and Omaha, Neb.

These test campaigns, conducted under

the supervision of the National Live Stock and Meat Board, are putting into operation many merchandising means to gain the desired ends. Lectures and lamb cutting demonstrations before audiences of housewives and home economics students are perhaps the big feature. The house-

wives are being told of the many possibilities of lamb. Use of the less-demanded cuts is being urged particularly.

Hotels and restaurants are aiding the campaign by featuring lamb on their menus. The local newspapers are also giving much space in their columns to feature articles on lamb.

Helping the Meat Retailer.

But in addition to this effort, aimed directly at the consumer, there is another important phase to the program. Meat retailers are being given personal assistance in the solution of their problem of selling lamb, especially the cuts that are in little demand.

D. W. Hartzell, lamb demonstration specialist of the National Wool Growers Association, is working closely with the retailers.

He is showing them new ways to prepare the slow moving cuts so that they will sell more readily and at a profit. He is preparing decorative lamb displays for the markets and assisting them to make the best of this movement in many other ways.

Perhaps one of the most valuable ideas he has introduced is a new and attractive manner of fashioning the breast of lamb into a roll without the bothersome use of string or skewers.

With the thought that retailers not able to see the demonstrations will be interested in how this is done, there are published herewith a series of pictures showing seven steps in preparing this rolled breast of lamb.

Mr. Hartzell recommends it highly as the ideal way of disposing of the breast. He says it is fine for roasting.

How the Cut is Prepared.

The first step in the process is shown in Fig. 1. The first cut begins at the clod and should run to a width of four to six inches when the rib is reached.

The cut is then made over the ribs and across the arm of the shoulder an inch or two above the elbow joint. The ribs and the shoulder bones are then sawed, as shown in Fig. 2.

The inside of the breast after removal from the carcass is shown in Fig. 3. In this latter illustration the skirt is being cut back from the ribs. Particular care should be taken during this latter operation not to puncture the skirt.

The ribs are then removed, by pulling the knife gently against them and lifting them off. This done, the shank bone is removed, leaving the shank and breast meat attached to the flank. This latter operation is pictured in Fig. 4.

How the Rolling is Done.

The first step in the rolling operation is shown in Fig. 5. The shank meat is spread out on the outside of the brisket end and the rolling is commenced, using one hand to keep the face of the roll even.

The meat is rolled as tightly as possible. To give the roll a good appearance, it is essential that one hand be kept across the face of the roll.

If the instructions given are followed, the roll will be so constructed that when it is completely rolled the flank end

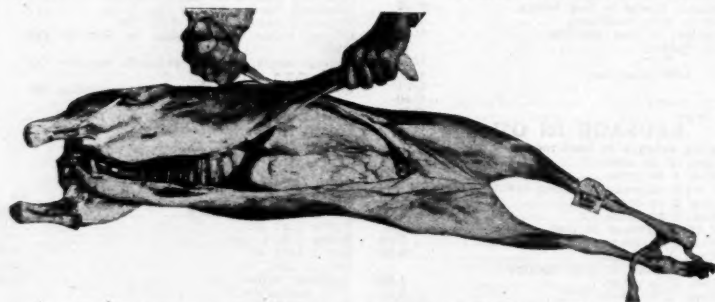


FIG. 1—REMOVING BREAST FROM CARCASS.

The first cut begins at the clod and should run to a width of four to six inches when the rib is reached.



FIG. 2—SAWING THE RIBS.

In this second operation the cut is made over the ribs and across the arm of the shoulder an inch or two above the elbow joint. Rib and shoulder bones are then sawed.



FIG. 3—THE INSIDE OF THE BREAST.

The skirt is being shown cut back from the ribs. Care should be taken not to puncture the skirt during this operation.

reaches the base of the skirt, as shown in Fig. 6.

The skirt is then rolled the opposite way, and pressed tightly over the flank, to which it adheres. This latter and final operation is shown in Fig. 7.

This simple method of rolling breast of lamb makes a neat appetizing and highly salable product that will give satisfaction to a discriminating trade.

Tell This to Your Customers

Under this heading will appear information which should be of value to meat retailers in educating their customers and building up trade. Cut it out and use it.

HOLIDAY MEAT STUFFINGS.

By Gudrun Carlson, Director, Department of Home Economics, Institute of American Meat Packers.

For the winter holiday the main dinner dish seems incomplete without stuffing—long a reigning favorite among American foods. Rather than a dry and tasteless mixture, the word stuffing should suggest an illusive combination of ingredients and seasonings, nicely moistened and cooked until well blended.

To make a successful stuffing the ingredients should, almost without exception, be cooked first. The onions finely chopped and lightly browned, bacon cooked, oysters, chestnuts or similar foods partly cooked, in each case improves the stuffing.

Cubes or bits of bread are better than

fine bread crumbs and the crusts should always be included. The use of rye, graham, or bran bread gives a desirable flavor and adds to the color. Left over toast, too, may be used to advantage.

To moisten the stuffing use a meat stock or, if none is on hand, a vegetable stock from celery or mushrooms can be substituted. Enough liquid is needed to make the stuffing sufficiently moist when done. Every particle of the bread should be soft. To accomplish this the bread, liquid, and seasonings can be combined and heated carefully in a double boiler, well covered, for 15 to 20 minutes before using.

As to fat, good flavor is obtained with butter, bacon or ham fat, chopped bacon or sausage, and chicken fat. As to seasonings, a wide range is possible depending upon the kind of dressing and the type of meat with which it is to be used. The most familiar seasonings are onion, garlic, celery, parsley, sage, chestnuts, walnuts, olives, egg, oyster, raisins, prunes and apples. Salt and pepper, marjoram, paprika, curry powder, lemon juice, and Worcestershire sauce give the clever cook many opportunities to show her culinary ability.

Stuffings are particularly well suited to serve with certain cuts of meat. The names of those from which to make a selection may prove helpful in making out menus and marketing lists.

From beef several cuts may be chosen—the flank steak, the skirt steak, the round

or chuck steak for beef rolls, the heart and the liver.

From veal there are the pocket of veal from the shoulder, the breast, the veal cutlet cooked as veal birds and the heart.

From pork there are the fresh or smoked shoulder boned, the shoulder butt, the chops slit open to stuff, the pig's feet boned for stuffing.

From lamb there are the boned shoulder, crown roast, breast and boned leg roast.

A bread stuffing well made and properly seasoned is never to be scorned, but it will be all the more appreciated if a few other stuffings are occasionally introduced for variety.

NEWS OF THE RETAILERS

R. A. Gray, A. O. Wilson and Norman P. Spear will open the Fifth Street Market at 5046 Fifth St., Chico, Cal.

M. Starbord has purchased the meat market of H. M. Dutton at Auburn, Kans.

Timmon Bros. have sold their meat business at Spring Hill, Kansas, to H. A. Lee & Co.

Elmer Welch has sold his Fourth St. Market, Fredonia, Kansas, to J. M. Martin.

Weiss & Zans have purchased the meat and grocery store of Schrauder & Co. at Dundee, Mich.

John Erickson has purchased Lee's Market No. 1 at 2257 E. 65th St., Seattle, Wash., from Lee Harding.

F. J. Reeder has purchased the meat business of E. Thompson, 2140 California Ave., Seattle, Wash.

G. E. Johnson has purchased the meat business of E. Mayhue at Siloam Springs, Ark.

F. E. Anderson and J. W. Noel have recently purchased the Northcutt Grocery and Market at 213 W. 7th St., Plainview, Texas.

Luebke Brothers will shortly open an

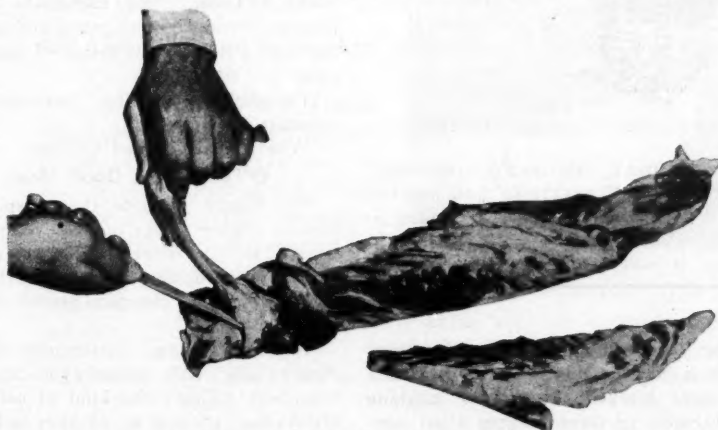


FIG. 4—REMOVING THE SHANK BONE.

In this operation the shank and breast meat are left attached to the flank.



FIG. 6—ROLL NEARING COMPLETION.

The roll is constructed so that when finished the flank end reaches the base of the skirt.



FIG. 5—STARTING THE ROLL.

The shank meat on the outside of the brisket end is spread out and the rolling begun. One hand is used to keep the face of the roll even.



FIG. 7—FASTENING THE ROLL.

When the rolling is finished the skirt is rolled the opposite way and tightly pressed over the flank end to which it adheres.

up-to-date meat market at 901 Milwaukee Ave., So. Milwaukee, Wis.

J. E. Mitchel & Son will engage in the meat business at Williams, Cal.

A. T. Jacobson will open a meat market at Whitewater, Wis.

C. C. Laven has purchased the meat business of O. T. Simons, the People's Meat Market, at Fairfax, Minn.

Joe Zahradka, Jr., has purchased the meat market of John Burres at Lankin, N. D.

M. J. Page has disposed of his meat business at Aledo, Ill., to M. Frosberg.

George James will open a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Winona, Wis.

Guy W. Hunt has sold his meat market at 721 So. 12th St., Salem, Oregon, to E. G. Holler.

George Sullivan and A. Matthies have purchased the Woodland Meat Co. at Woodland, Washington, from Schumann & Son.

The meat market of C. L. Dennison, Mallard, Iowa, was recently damaged by fire.

J. M. Harmer has sold his meat market at Auburn, Nebr., to Henry Stump.

Elmer Percival has purchased the meat business of Albert Zimmerman at Falls City, Nebr.

Halbert Swenson and Oscar Solverud have purchased the meat business of Holtz Brothers at Amherst, Wis.

Otto Ewald will open a meat market at 15th Ave. and North Ave., Wauwatosa, Wis.

Andrew Price will open a new meat market at Wood St. and Larch Ave., Muskegon, Mich.

The Independent Kosher Market, 3649 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000. The new concern will manufacture and deal in fresh, salt and smoked meats. Incorporators: Morris Green, Max Mandkoff and M. Weisberg.

A meat department will be installed in the United Grocery at 107-109 W. Montgomery St., Creston, Ia.

George James will install a meat market in connection with his grocery store at Winona, Wisconsin.

D. Blackburn and Walter Carter have purchased Logel's Meat Market at Franklin, Tenn.

Ben Coffman will open a new meat market at the northwest corner of 39th and Main Sts., Kansas City, Mo.

Meet the Meat Man

Here's where he tells you things that will help you to make more money.

He Tells Why Beef Is High

O'Toole's Plan Reconciles the Trade to Existing Prices.

By John C. Cutting*

"Hello, Michael," chirped Cassidy, the packer salesman, as he swung wide the door of O'Toole's Fancy Meat Market and beheld the proprietor busy scanning the pages of the daily paper.

"The same to you, Dennis," O'Toole answered, folding up the sheet. "Say, that was some livestock show last week, eh?"



I POINTED TO THIS CLIPPING.

"That's prime talk you're releasing," said Cassidy. "I understand you and the rest of the live-wire dealers attended in a body Wednesday."

"Yes, it was retailers' night, and we

were there with bells on," explained O'Toole. "The boys enjoyed it, too."

"Well, they ought to. I'm glad they had a chance to see some of the prize cattle. Tell me, Michael, did you ever in your whole life see such wonderful cattle?"

Clipping Explains High Prices.

"No; I think this year's show the best I've ever enjoyed."

"Seeing that choice cattle enables you to understand why some of the choice and prime cattle in the yards are bringing such high prices," continued Dennis.

"Yes; good stuff costs money," O'Toole agreed.

"Look here," added the proprietor, as he pointed to a newspaper clipping. "I cut this out of the market news each morning and paste it on this bulletin board. See, it's the story of the livestock receipts and prices."

"I had to do it, Dennis, he added. "My customers wanted to know why they were paying certain prices for prime roasts and steaks. I pointed to this clipping and explained that these prices are what the packer pays the livestock producer for cattle on the hoof in the yards. Then I explain the various processes which take place with the carcass before you pick it out from your cooler for my shop. . . ."

"Not a bad idea," commented the salesman.

"And here's a clipping of the same nature cut from the paper at a time when good cattle were not bringing 18 cents," added O'Toole. "My customers have a chance to compare the prices and are reconciled to the present prices of good beef cuts."

"I'm glad of one thing," interrupted the salesman.

"What's that?" asked O'Toole.

O'Toole Buys Good Meat.

"I'm happy to note that despite the present higher prices of beef you're continuing to give your trade your regular grade. Some dealers might make the mistake of buying cheaper grades at this time."

"Not me, Dennis," interrupted the Big Harp. "My trade wants good stuff; the very best. That's the kind of cattle I'll always buy, so long as my shop is located in this neighborhood."

"Glad to hear that, Michael. I think you'd better have me send you those two sides that I've had hanging in the cooler for you. It's aged just about the way your trade wants it," the salesman added. "How about a couple of boxes of loins, and some 10 to 12 pound hams?"

"Let's look in the cooler and see just what the situation is," agreed the proprietor.

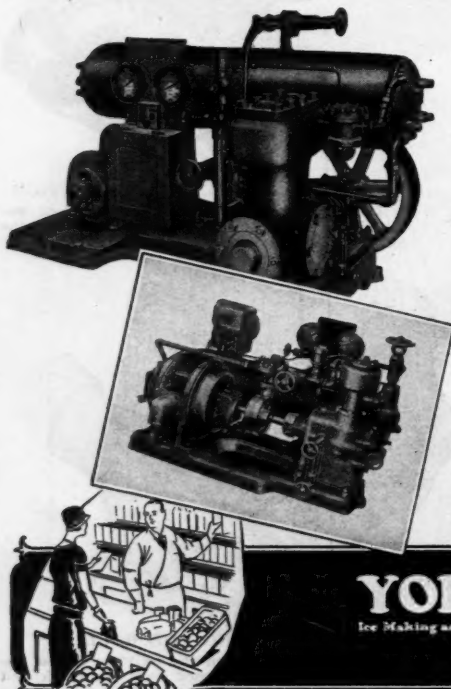
The two entered the box, and through the glass window could be seen the figure of the smaller man busily writing in an order book.

Moral: It is not always bad news when a man's in the cooler.

Another story of Cassidy and O'Toole will appear in an early issue.

*Director of Merchandising, Institute of American Meat Packers.

If meats get wet and slimy in your ice box, write to Retail Editor, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.



The York full automatic refrigerating unit is just the thing for the meat and produce market. Here is a machine obtainable in sizes ranging from one-half ton to eight tons daily capacity. It is a self-contained unit, direct-connected to motor, thus effecting an economy in power. It is small, compact, all parts readily accessible, and the entire unit is portable. Thousands of meat and produce men all over the country are eliminating waste and spoilage and conducting their establishments more profitably since installing York Equipment.

Let us send you the names of some in your own locality; also furnish you with full details of this money making machine. No obligation.

YORK Manufacturing Company
Ice Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively
York, Penna.

How Frigidaire saves \$90 a month in this store

WITH Frigidaire you can stock larger quantities of meats and other perishables—you can carry a wider variety—you can present a much better display of foods and not have to worry about spoilage in the display case. You can do all this and still keep refrigeration costs far below the cost of ice refrigeration.

\$60 a Month Saved on Display Alone

For instance, Mr. Henje, a meat merchant, says that since he put Frigidaire in his display case, it has effected a direct saving of \$60 a month. This saving—the wages of one extra man—was effected by lower cost refrigeration, the elimination of spoilage, and the saving in labor.

Equal to 1½ Tons of Ice a Week

Mr. W. A. Pollock, grocer, saves \$90 a month by eliminating spoilage and cutting the cost of his refrigeration. He also saves the labor, muss, and bother of loading 3000 pounds of ice into his refrigerator every week.



Frigidaire coils are adaptable for easy installation in freezer counters and display cases.

Business Increased 30%

These are not unusual cases. Thousands of merchants are cutting costs and increasing profits with Frigidaire. A chain of stores in Illinois tried out Frigidaire in one of their stores. In less than a year they showed a direct

saving of nearly \$1,000. Many of their old customers commented on the perfect condition of their meats—and brought in new customers. A 30% increase in business was the result.

Saves \$5 a Day

J. J. O'Malley estimates that Frigidaire in a display counter saves him \$5 a day in labor cost—the amount of time it took to take the meat out of the cooler in the morning and put it back at night.

Read How You Can Be Independent of Outside Ice Supply

These cases are typical of thousands of business men who have become independent of outside ice supply. Let us show you how you can cut your costs and make bigger profits by using Frigidaire electric refrigeration.

Send for our new booklet, "Frigidaire for the Market, Grocery, Delicatessen." Just mail the coupon and we will send you this booklet without cost or obligation.

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION,
Dept. F84 Dayton, Ohio.
Please send me a copy of "Frigidaire for the Market, Grocery, Delicatessen."
Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

FRIGIDAIRE CORPORATION
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. F84 Dayton, Ohio

FRIGIDAIRE

P R O D U C T . O F . G E N E R A L . M O T O R S

New York Section

Among Retail Meat Dealers

Due to the unavoidable absence of President Joseph Rossman, David Van Gelder presided at the meeting of the South Brooklyn Branch, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, on Tuesday evening of this week. The meeting was well attended and was devoted mostly to the regular order of business. There was an interesting talk on scientific bookkeeping. At the next meeting there will be an election of officers for the ensuing year. Nomination takes place from the floor and a nominating committee, therefore, is not necessary.

A most interesting meeting was held by the Eastern District Branch, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, on Tuesday evening of this week, when five candidates were made members. John Harrison of the South Brooklyn Branch and W. A. Wolk of the State Association were visitors. The meeting closed with refreshments furnished by the Beech-Nut Packing Company.

The principal subject taken up at the meeting of Ye Olde New York Branch, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, on Tuesday evening of this week was the report of the nominating committee. The committee was to suggest seven candidates for directorship, as the one year term of directors expires with the present year. The names sug-

gested are Louis Miller, M. Thenn, I. Werden, S. Jacobs, Oscar Schaeffer and Charles Kramer. These nominees will be elected at the next meeting of the branch.

The friends of Mrs. Ida Schmitke, a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, will be pleased to learn that she is recuperating nicely after a major operation and expects to be home for the Christmas holidays.

The sympathy of the trade in general is being extended to Joseph Rossman, president of the South Brooklyn Branch, New York State Association of Retail Meat Dealers, whose father passed away suddenly on last Saturday. Mr. Louis Rossman was in his 75th year and had retired from the baking business twelve years ago. He is survived by the widow, four sons and three daughters.

RUSSIAN EXPERTS IN U. S.

Porfiry G. Savin, meat specialist of the Moscow Consumers' Cooperative Societies, Moscow, Russia, and I. Bayer of the Centrosoyus-America, Inc., New York City, were visitors in Chicago during the week. Messrs. Savin and Bayer are seeking information for the Russian co-operatives on livestock production and feeding practices, on meat packing and by-products manufacture, and packinghouse equipment and lay-outs.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

A. E. Woolsey, of the produce department, Swift & Company, New York, is spending a few days in Chicago.

Miss Julia Raphaelowitz, a clerk in the Department of Health, is spending a month's vacation in Miami, Florida.

S. C. Frazee, general superintendent, and Allen McKenzie, chief engineer and head of the construction department, Wilson & Company, Chicago, were in New York this week.

Some of the visitors to Swift & Company's New York office this week were W. S. Johnston, beef cutting department, and C. A. Payne, soap works, Chicago; A. E. Bump, construction department, Boston, and R. H. Hull, of the soap works at East Cambridge.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending December 3, 1927: Meat—Brooklyn, 79 lbs.; Manhattan, 79 lbs.; total, 158 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 4,272 lbs. Poultry and Game—Brooklyn, 50 lbs.; Manhattan, 1,222 lbs.; The Bronx, 60 lbs.; total, 1,332 lbs.

KERN E. B. A. ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual meeting and dinner of the George Kern Employees Benefit Association, held on Tuesday evening of this week, at the Turin Verein, 85th Street and Lexington Avenue, was an excellent opportunity for the more than 350 members present to show their regard for Frank M. Firor, the president of the company. This they did by electing Mr. Firor honorary president of the Association. In a short address Mr. Firor had a real heart-to-heart talk which was greatly enjoyed by all. Another matter discussed was the annual ball, which will be held in the near future, and from the suggestions made it looks as though Madison Square Garden will not be any too large for this affair. The election of officers resulted in the following: President, Norman Plaatje; vice-president, Nicholas Albert; treasurer, Mrs. Anna Fitz, and secretary, Joseph Gorman. The meeting was concluded with the usual large dinner.

NEW YORK MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under federal inspection at New York City, N. Y., are officially reported for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons, as follows:

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1926.
West. dressed meats:			
Steers, carcasses...	7,084	5,422	7,022
Cows, carcasses...	1,311	871	610
Bulls, carcasses...	85	58	120
Veals, carcasses...	10,969	7,450	11,826
Lambs, carcasses...	24,212	17,071	20,767
Mutton, carcasses...	3,712	2,537	3,672
Beef, cuts, lbs...	493,310	260,450	644,800
Pork, cuts, lbs...	1,740,380	1,531,390	1,090,925
Local slaughters:			
Cattle...	8,929	8,851	10,043
Calves...	12,109	13,040	13,591
Hogs...	95,075	55,173	54,438
Sheep...	53,250	50,871	62,110

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Chicago and three Eastern markets on Thursday, Dec. 8, 1927, as follows:

	CHICAGO.	BOSTON.	NEW YORK.	PHILA.
Fresh Beef:				
STEERS (Hvy. Wt. 700 lbs. up):				
Choice	\$22.50@24.50	\$24.00@26.00	\$24.00@27.00	\$25.00@27.00
Good	19.50@22.50	22.00@24.00	19.50@24.00	20.00@24.00
STEERS (Lt. & Med. Wt., 700 lbs. down):				
Choice	22.00@24.00		24.00@27.00	25.00@27.00
Good	18.50@21.50	20.50@22.00	19.50@24.00	20.00@24.00
STEERS (All Weights):				
Medium	15.50@18.00	19.00@20.50	16.00@19.50	16.00@20.00
Common	14.00@15.50	18.00@19.00	15.00@17.00	
COWS:				
Good	15.00@16.50	16.00@17.00	15.50@18.00	16.00@17.00
Medium	13.50@15.00	15.00@16.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.50
Common	12.00@13.50	14.00@15.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@13.50
Fresh Veal (1):				
VEALERS:				
Choice	19.00@21.00		22.00@24.00	21.00@22.00
Good	17.00@19.00	16.00@18.00	19.00@22.00	19.00@21.00
Medium	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00	16.00@19.00	16.00@18.00
Common	13.00@15.00	14.00@15.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@15.00
CALF CARCASSES (2):				
Choice	14.00@16.00		16.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
Good	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	11.00@13.00	12.00@14.00	14.00@16.00	13.00@15.00
Common	10.00@11.00	11.00@12.00	13.00@14.00	
Fresh Lamb and Mutton:				
LAMB (30-42 lbs.):				
Choice	25.00@26.00	25.00@26.00	24.00@27.00	26.00@27.00
Good	23.00@25.00	24.00@25.00	23.00@26.00	24.00@26.00
LAMB (42-55 lbs.):				
Choice	22.00@25.00	22.00@24.00	22.00@25.00	23.00@25.00
Good	21.00@24.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@24.00	21.00@24.00
LAMB (All Weights):				
Medium	21.00@23.00	20.00@22.00	21.00@23.00	21.00@24.00
Common	19.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	19.00@21.00	
MUTTON (Ewes):				
Good	13.00@15.00	12.00@14.00	12.00@15.00	13.00@14.00
Medium	11.00@13.00	10.00@12.00	10.00@12.00	11.00@12.00
Common	9.00@11.00	9.00@10.00	9.00@11.00	10.00@11.00
Fresh Pork Cuts:				
LOINS:				
8-10 lb. sv.	17.00@19.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@20.00	17.00@20.00
10-12 lb. sv.	16.00@18.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@19.00	17.00@20.00
12-15 lb. sv.	15.00@17.00	17.00@19.00	16.50@18.50	16.50@18.00
15-18 lb. sv.	14.00@16.00	16.00@18.00	15.00@18.00	16.00@17.00
18-22 lb. sv.	13.00@15.00	15.00@17.00	14.00@16.00	15.00@16.00
SHOULDERS:				
N. Y. Style—Skinned	12.00@14.00		12.00@16.00	13.00@15.00
PICNICS:				
4-6 lb. sv.		14.50@15.50	13.00@17.00	13.00@15.00
6-8 lb. sv.		14.00@15.00	12.50@14.00	12.00@14.00
BUTTS: Boston Style	14.00@16.00		17.00@19.00	16.00@19.00
SPARE RIBS: Half Sheets	13.00@15.00			
TRIMMINGS:				
Regular	8.00@10.00			
Lean	13.00@15.00			

(1) Includes "skin on" at New York and Chicago. (2) Includes sides at Boston and Philadelphia.

A hit straight down the line

Norveldt Greaseproof

Brings
Home
the
Bacon



The finest sheet of
Greaseproof Paper
on the market.
Pure White with
wonderful strength
Plain or Printed.

Greaseproof & Glassine Papers
BLAUVELT-WILEY PAPER MFG. CO.

New York Office ... 132 King St.

LESS BACON TO GERMANY.

Bacon imports into Germany during October, 1927, were nearly 1,000,000 lbs. less than those for the same month of 1926. The imports totalled 992,000 lbs., which was an increase of 80,000 lbs. over the September imports, according to L. V. Steere, acting American agricultural commissioner at Berlin.

Lard imports at 20,500,000 lbs. were slightly under the figures for October, 1926, but were nearly 6,000,000 lbs. more than the September imports.

Domestic German pork supplies during October were larger than for any month recorded since July, 1924.

BOSTON MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and slaughters under federal and city inspection at Boston, Mass., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons:

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1926.
Western dressed meats:			
Steers, carcasses	1,508	1,463	3,146
Cows, carcasses	2,516	2,737	1,848
Bulls, carcasses	25	25	42
Veals, carcasses	1,661	963	1,623
Lambs, carcasses	13,287	11,050	11,736
Mutton, carcasses	450	288	460
Pork, lbs.	495,408	443,878	592,608
Local slaughters:			
Cattle	1,731	1,652	2,458
Calves	2,160	1,614	1,739
Hogs	16,430	14,588	12,257
Sheep	4,957	4,480	6,214

H. L. Woodruff, Inc.

Live Wire Brokerage Firm

448 W. 14th St. New York City
Telephones: Chelms. 7996-7997

P. O. Box 1675

Phones Riley 3091-4825

D. A. BELL, Broker

Packing House Products

223 Terminal Warehouse INDIANAPOLIS
Ref.—Madison Ave. State Bank

PHILADELPHIA MEAT SUPPLIES.

Receipts of western dressed meats and local slaughters under city and federal inspection at Philadelphia, Pa., are officially reported as follows for the week ending Dec. 3, 1927, with comparisons:

	Week ending Dec. 3.	Prev. week.	Cor. week, 1926.
Western dressed meats:			
Steers, carcasses	2,077	1,884	2,232
Cows, carcasses	1,203	905	1,061
Bulls, carcasses	429	304	546
Veals, carcasses	2,109	1,997	2,389
Lambs, carcasses	9,449	9,223	10,711
Mutton, carcasses	1,242	1,185	1,861
Pork, lbs.	510,902	480,670	266,863
Local slaughters:			
Cattle	1,612	1,637	2,531
Calves	1,906	2,113	2,263
Hogs	19,063	20,918	16,733
Sheep	6,125	4,590	5,622

BELL'S

Patent Parchment Lined

SAUSAGE BAGS

and

SAUSAGE SEASONINGS

Write for Samples and Prices



The Wm. G. Bell Co.

189 State St.

Boston, Mass.

H. C. BOBACK & Co.
Inc

Operating 204 Meat Markets in Brooklyn and throughout Long Island, offers wonderful opportunities to live-wire men. Must understand meat merchandising.

Main Office:

Metropolitan and Flushing Aves.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Nationally Known

41st Season
JONES
DAIRY FARM
SAUSAGE

Fort Atkinson, Wis. P. W. Jones, Pres.

Get expert advice when you have trouble with your ice box. Write to Retail Editor of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago.

In Spices, too, the Best is the Cheapest

J. K. LAUDENSLAGER, Inc.

612-14-16 W. York St.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Importers **SPICES** Grinders

Butchers Mills Brand

43 years reputation among packers for quality

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, prime, 100 lbs.	\$14.00@14.50
Cows, medium	5.75@ 7.00
Bulls, light to medium	5.00@ 6.75

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, prime, 100 lbs.	\$17.00@17.50
Calves, common to medium, per 100 lbs.	11.00@14.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, prime, 100 lbs.	\$14.50@15.00
Sheep, 100 lbs.	2.50@ 6.50

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@ 8.50
Hogs, medium	@ 9.35
Hogs, 120 lbs.	@ 9.00
Roughs	@ 7.00
Good Roughs	@ 7.50

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@15.25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@15.25
Hogs, 160 lbs.	@15.00
Pigs, 80 lbs.	@16.00
Pigs, under 140 lbs.	@15.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice, native heavy	27 @28
Choice, native light	27 @28
Native, common to fair	24 @26

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Native steers, 600@800 lbs.	23 @25
Native choice yearlings, 400@600 lbs.	26 @27
Western steers, 600@800 lbs.	20 @21
Texas steers, 400@600 lbs.	16 @18
Good to choice heifers	23 @26
Good to choice cows	16 @17
Common to fair cows	14 @15
Fresh bologna bulls	@12up

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	24 @25	35 @40
No. 2 ribs	21 @23	28 @34
No. 3 ribs	18 @18	24 @27
No. 1 loins	29 @32	40 @44
No. 2 loins	28 @29	34 @38
No. 3 loins	22 @24	30 @33
No. 1 hinds and ribs	30 @32	29 @34
No. 2 hinds and ribs	24 @25	23 @28
No. 3 hinds and ribs	21 @22	20 @24
No. 1 rounds	19 @20	20 @21
No. 2 rounds	18 @18	18 @19
No. 3 rounds	17 @17	17 @17
No. 1 chucks	19 @22	21 @23
No. 2 chucks	16 @18	19 @20
No. 3 chucks	@13	17 @18
Bolognas	@ 6	13 @14
Rolls, reg., 6@8 lbs. avg.	22 @23	22 @23
Rolls, reg., 4@6 lbs. avg.	@17	17 @18
Tenderloins, 4@6 lbs. avg.	@60	70 @70
Tenderloins, 5@6 lbs. avg.	80 @90	
Shoulder clods	10 @11	

DRESSED CALVES.

Prime	24 @25
Choice	21 @23
Good	19 @20
Medium	15 @18

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring	25 @26
Good lambs	24 @25
Lambs, poor grade	20 @22
Sheep, choice	15 @16
Sheep, medium to good	12 @14
Sheep, culls	8 @10

SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 8@10 lbs., avg.	21 @22
Hams, 10@12 lbs. avg.	20 @21
Hams, 12@14 lbs. avg.	20 @21
Picnics, 4@6 lbs. avg.	16 @17
Picnics, 6@8 lbs. avg.	15 1/2 @16 1/2
Sollettes, 6@8 lbs. avg.	16 @17
Beef tongue, light	24 @26
Beef tongue, heavy	28 @30
Bacon, boneless, Western	24 @ 25
Bacon, boneless, city	21 @22
Pickled bellies, 8@10 lbs. avg.	18 @19

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Pork loins, fresh, Western, 10@12 lbs. avg.	19 @20
Pork tenderloins, fresh	35 @60
Pork tenderloins, frozen	40 @45
Shoulders, city, 10@12 lbs. avg.	16 @17
Butts, regular, Western	15 @16
Butts, boneless, Western	21 @22
Hams, Western, fresh, 10@12 lbs. avg.	10 @19
Hams, city, fresh, 6@10 lbs. avg.	22 @23
Picnic hams, Western, fresh, 6@8 lbs. avg.	16 @17
Pork trimmings, extra lean	20 @21
Pork trimmings, regular 50% lean	11 @12
Spare ribs, fresh	16 @17

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.	75.00
Black hooft, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
Striped hooft, per ton	45.00@ 50.00
White hooft, per ton	85.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pieces	100.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1s.	300.00@325.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2s.	250.00@275.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3s.	200.00@225.00

FANCY MEATS.

Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.	@28c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, 1 c. trim'd.	@38c	a pound
Sweetbreads, beef	@55c	a pound
Sweetbreads, veal	@1.00	a pair
Beef kidneys	@15c	a pound
Mutton kidneys	@ 8c	each
Livers, beef	@27c	a pound
Oxtails	@18c	a pound
Beef hanging tenders	@26c	a pound
Lamb fries	@10c	a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Shop fat	@ 2%
Breast fat	@ 4 1/2
Edible suet	@ 7
Cond. suet	@ 5 1/2

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Allspice	19	22
Cinnamon	16	19
Cloves	20	25
Coriander	10	13
Ginger	15	15 1/2
Mace	1.05	1.15
Nutmeg	42	42
Pepper, black	39	44
Pepper, Cayenne	40	44
Pepper, red	35	35
Pepper, white	54	59

GREEN CALFSKINS.

	5-9	9 1/2-12 1/2	12 1/2-14	14-18	18 up
Prime No. 1 Veals	.25	2.90	3.35	3.55	4.70
Prime No. 2 Veals	.23	2.70	3.10	3.30	4.45
Buttermilk No. 1	.22	2.55	3.00	3.20	...
Buttermilk No. 2	.20	2.35	2.75	2.95	...
Branded Gruby	.14	1.70	2.05	2.25	3.00
Number 3	...	...	...	...	At Value

CURING MATERIALS.

	Bbls.	per lb.
In lots of less than 25 bbls.:		
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	6c	5 1/2c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystal	7 1/2c	7 1/2c
Double refined large crystal saltpetre	8 1/2c	8 1/2c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	4c	8 1/2c
In 25 barrel lots:		
Double refined saltpetre, granulated	5 1/2c	5 1/2c
Double refined saltpetre, small crystal	7 1/2c	7 1/2c
Double refined saltpetre, large crystal	8 1/2c	8c
Double refined nitrate soda, granulated	3 1/2c	3 1/2c

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—fresh—dry packed—12 to box—fair to good:	
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	27 @29
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	24 @26
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	22 @24
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	20 @22
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	19 @20
Fowls—fresh—dry pld.—prime to fecy.—12 to box:	
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	30 @31
Western, 48 to 54 lbs. to dozen, lb.	27 @28
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to dozen, lb.	25 @26
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to dozen, lb.	23 @24
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to dozen, lb.	21 @22
Fowls—frozen—dry packed—fair to good—12 to box:	
Western, 60 to 65 lbs. to dozen, lb.	26 @28
Western, 55 to 59 lbs. to dozen, lb.	25 @26

Western, 43 to 47 lbs., lb.	21 @22
Western, 30 to 35 lbs., lb.	18 @19

Ducks—

Long Island, prime	24 @27
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Squabs—

White, 11 to 12 lbs. to dozen, per lb.	7 1/2 @7 1/2
Prime, dark, per dozen	2.50 @2.50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, colored, per lb., via express	21 @23
Geese, swan, via express	41 @42
Turkeys	20 @22
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express	42 @43
Guineas, per pair, via freight or express	42 @43

BUTTER.

Creamery, extras (92 score)	31 @31
Creamery, firsts (90 to 91 score)	46 1/2 @46 1/2
Creamery, seconds	40 1/2 @41 1/2
Creamery, lower grades	39 1/2 @40

EGGS.

Extras, gathered	55 @56
Extra firsts	49 @50
Firsts	44 @45
Checks	28 @29

FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

BAIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Ammonium sulphate, bulk, delivered per 100 lbs.	21 @21
Ammonium sulphate, double bags, per 100 lbs. f. a. s. New York	21 @21
Blood, dried 15-16% per unit	34 @34
Fish scrap, dried 11% ammonia, 10% B. P. L. f. o. b. fish factory	5.60 @5.60
Fish guano, foreign 13@14% ammonia, 10% B. P. L.	4.75 @4.75
Fish scrap, acidulated, 6% ammonia, 3% A. P. A. f. o. b. fish factory	4.50 @4.50
Soda Nitrate, in bags, 100 lbs. spot	1 @1
Tankage, ground 10% ammonia, 15% B. P. L. bulk	5.00 @5.00
Tankage, unground, 9@10% ammonia	4.35 @4.35

Phosphates.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50 bags, per ton	35 @35
Bone meal, raw 4 1/2 and 50 bags, per ton	38 @38
Acid phosphate, bulk, f. o. b. Baltimore, per ton, 16% fat	9 @9

Potash.

Manure salt, 20% bulk, per ton	12.40 @12.40
Kalnit, 12.4% bulk, per ton	8.00 @8.00
Muriate in bags, basis 80%, per ton	36.40 @36.40
Sulphate in bags, basis 90%, per ton	45.75 @45.75

Beef.

Cracklings, 50% unground	1.30 @1.30
Cracklings, 60% unground	1.30 @1.30

Meat Scraps, Ground.

50%	72.50 @72.50
35%	72.50 @72.50

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Factory: Fisk St., Jersey City, N. J.

0, 1927

.21 @2

.18 @11

.24 @27

@73

2.50 @3.5

.21 @25

@11

.20 @25

@45

@90

@51%

40% @30

40% @41%

39% @40

.55 @40

.49 @54

.44 @45

.26 @25

S.

@2.4

@2.4

@4.5

5.00 @ 10

4.75 @ 10

4.50 @ 10

@ 1.4

5.00 @ 10

4.35 @ 10

@32.0

@30.0

@ 9.0

@12.0

@ 3.0

@30.0

@45.71

@ 1.3

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